

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	500	100	125	100	100
Argentina	15	100	100	100	100
Australia	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100
Canada	100	100	100	100	100
France	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	100
Italy	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100
South Korea	100	100	100	100	100
Spain	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	100
Taiwan	100	100	100	100	100
U.S.	100	100	100	100	100
U.S.S.R.	100	100	100	100	100
U.K.	100	100	100	100	100
West Germany	100	100	100	100	100
Yugoslavia	100	100	100	100	100

WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, overcast, possible rain.  
LONDON: Friday, rain, 10-12 (5-10).  
NEW YORK: Friday, rain, 10-12 (5-10).  
WASHINGTON: Friday, rain, 10-12 (5-10).  
FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy, 7-12 (4-5-10).  
BERLIN: Friday, rain, 7-11 (4-5-10).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1981

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## Solidarity Asks for West's Aid

### Walesa Fears End To Reforms

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Thursday appealed to West European workers' governments to pressure their governments into providing emergency aid to Poland to prevent the collapse of the country's economy.

The appeal marked the first time the independent Solidarity union has sought directly to influence the policy of Western governments. The message was addressed to "the working people of Western Europe" and read by Mr. Walesa at Solidarity's main office in Gdansk.

The union's national leadership had called on its 9.5 million members for greater discipline and a halt to wildcat protests during crucial negotiations with the government. A statement issued after a meeting of the union's national leadership said Poland was in a "critical condition."

"We have entered a period when the shape of things for many years to come is being decided, the statement said in a reference to talks now underway on economic reform law and order, and the union's access to the mass media.

**Grave Economic Crisis**

Mr. Walesa's appeal for greater Western assistance underlined the gravity of Poland's economic crisis. The country faces the prospect of major food shortages this winter, according to the latest government statistics. Industrial production was down 15 percent in October compared with the same month last year.

The Solidarity leader said in his message, which was distributed to workers by union officials here, that the achievements of Poland's democratic reform movement were "in jeopardy."

"Insufficient food supplies could create a dangerous social tension leading to a spontaneous outburst of popular anger, which could mean the end of the economic and political stability in Poland," he wrote.

Mr. Walesa said time was needed to implement planned reforms that would help steer Poland out of the crisis. In the meantime, the country needed food and financial assistance.

"We ask you, the working people and trade unions, to turn to your governments with an appeal for exceptional and immediate aid for Poland in the coming months," he said. Financial credit arrangements could be used in direct negotiations between governments, he added.

Government officials were unable for comment on Mr. Walesa's appeal. In September, a message by Solidarity to workers in Eastern Europe expressing support for free trade unions created a stir throughout the Soviet bloc. Official commentaries accused Solidarity of seeking to export its interventionism to other Communist countries.

Meanwhile, protests continued in many parts of Poland despite an appeal by parliament earlier this month for an end to industrial unrest. On Wednesday the parliamentary leadership issued a statement reiterating its intention of considering giving the government emergency powers in "the event of threat to the nation's existence."

The statement was, however, cautiously worded and there was evidence that drastic steps are being contemplated.

In an attempt to reduce demand for fuel, the government announced Thursday that the price of gasoline would rise 52 percent Sunday from 21 to 32 zlotys (1 zloty = \$2.64 to \$4.03 per gallon). Other increases could be on the way if this fails to reduce lines at pumps which, in some cases, are numbered as many as 300 or more.

The news agency PAP said a demonstration for prisoners' rights led in Zalesie, near Rzeszow, for nearly 70 hours of probably the most bizarre protest action in Poland yet.

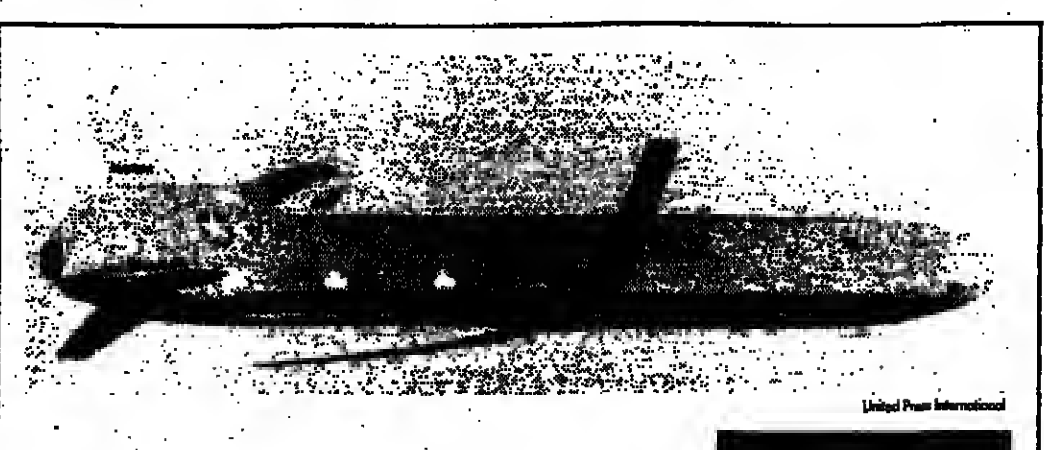
The demonstrators were prisoners who escaped Sunday. Instead of fleeing, they climbed atop a 140-m power station smokestack at the prison compound and displayed signs asking amnesty for themselves and a review of all sentences since 1970.

The prisoners' smokestack was an obscure location. Police succeeded in keeping away most photographers. After three nights on the platform, the prisoners decided to surrender, the agency reported.

## Game Is Adjourned

BERNO, Italy — The 18th game in the world chess championship was adjourned Thursday as challenger Viktor Korchnoi led his 41st move in what was said to be a losing position.

World champion Anatoly Karpov is 5-2 and needs one more victory to retain his title.

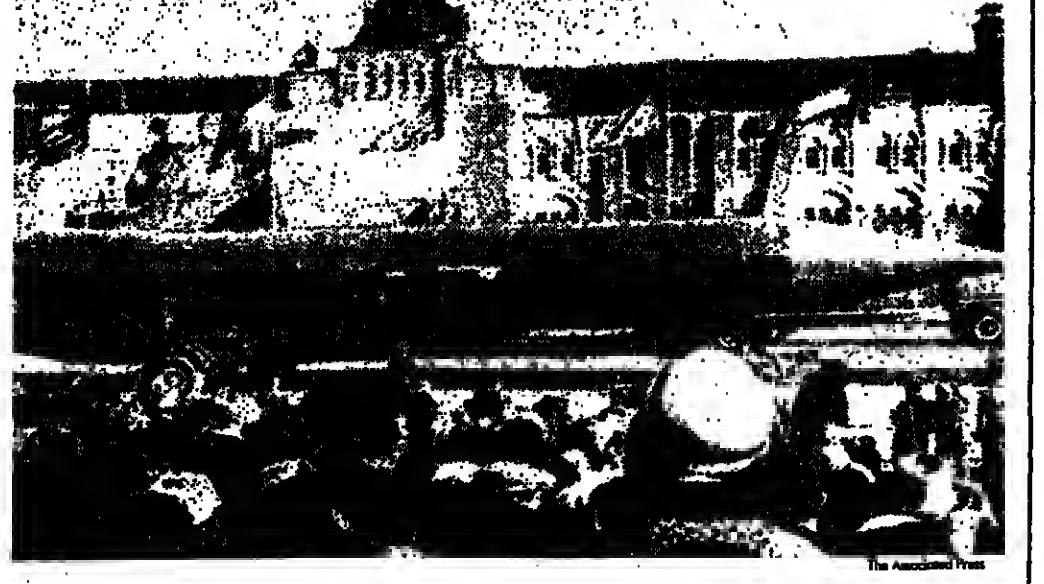


## New Phase of Superpower Contest: Missile Strength and Public Opinion

The Soviet Union responded to President Reagan's proposal for elimination of most intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe by saying the plan was a sinister proposal to mislead "unknowing people." Mr. Reagan said that the United States would cancel deployment of the Cruise missile, similar to that above, and the Pershing-2, right, if the Soviet Union would dismantle three types of missiles — the SS-4, below, and SS-5, bottom, and the powerful new SS-20 now being deployed by Moscow.

But Izyvestia concluded that Mr. Reagan's key policy was to create "a propaganda cushion" to absorb "adverse political consequences" of his policies. It identified them as the pursuit of "a fresh round in the nuclear missile race, deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe and preparing a limited nuclear war on the Continent." In Washington, the Democratic-led House Thursday lauded President Reagan for his bold "initiative for peace." But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger cautioned that the new offer to Moscow did not mean Mr. Reagan would relent in his commitment to "rearm America."

"The president is most anxious to get into negotiations that can result in something effective for the world, but you can't do that from a position of weakness," he said. By coincidence, Mr. Reagan's speech came on the eve of the official holiday of Soviet missile forces, and Thursday's press was filled with articles about a "qualitatively new level of development" reached by the Soviet armed forces.



## Ethiopian Says U.S. Encourages 'Aggression' by Somalia

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia has accused the United States of encouraging Somali aggression against it and hinted that relations with Washington, already at their lowest point, may be broken.

In an emotional, sometimes bitter interview Wednesday, Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Georgis said "the sole purpose" of U.S. military maneuvers being held in neighboring Somalia this month was "to endanger Ethiopia."

Mr. Felleke said the maneuvers, designed to test the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt, Sudan and Oman as well as Somalia, would increase the possibility of renewed warfare between Addis Ababa and Mogadishu, which have fought two major wars and numerous skirmishes in the Horn of Africa in the last two decades.

If there is another war over Somalia's Ogaden region, he indicated that Ethiopian forces would cross the Somalia border. Somalia has agreed to allow U.S. forces to use military facilities in return for \$40 million in military equipment.

**Cuban Troops**

In 1977, Ethiopia shifted its long-time friendship with the United States to an alliance with the Soviet Union. Moscow has provided more than \$2 billion in weapons.

There are also an estimated 11,000 Cuban troops in the country and the foreign minister said they "will stay as long as Somalia is a threat to Ethiopia."

"The Cubans," he added, "can be here forever."

Mr. Felleke said again that the U.S. maneuvers had caused Ethiopia to "review the entire premise" of its relationship with Washington. The implicit threat that relations might be broken was first made in a message during the weekend to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The interview was apparently designed to escalate Ethiopia's diplomatic offensive against the maneuvers. About 250 unarmed U.S. Navy logistics personnel were to be involved in the weeklong maneuvers at Berbera, a military air and port facility built by the Soviet Union during a now-ended alliance between Moscow and Mogadishu.

Despite the limited scale of the maneuvers, Ethiopia's concern about U.S. support for Somalia is real, since it is the traditional enemy. Western diplomats note, however, that the war scare also diverts attention from economic problems.

U.S.-Ethiopian relations have not been good since the shift to the Soviet Union. The United States has not had an ambassador here for almost 18 months and Ethiopia has not had one in Washington for three years.

**New Alliance**

The atmosphere has deteriorated sharply, however, since Ethiopia joined an alliance in August with Libya, a major target of the Reagan administration, and Southern Yemen.

Mr. Felleke said the governments of Ethiopia, Libya and Southern Yemen "are constantly threatened with being overthrown by the United States."

"It is this threat and provocation that necessitated the three countries to work together," he added.

## Moscow Assails Arms Plan

### Attempt to 'Deceive' Public Is Seen in Reagan Proposal

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union began a major new drive Thursday to counter the impact of President Reagan's arms control proposals by portraying them as an attempt to "deceive" public opinion and undermine President Leonid I. Brezhnev's coming visit to Bonn.

Initial Western reaction to the president's speech Wednesday appeared to have prompted concern here that Moscow could lose the momentum it believed it had achieved in encouraging Western European opposition to the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear rockets.

A rash of commentaries Thursday appeared designed to maintain that momentum by renewed exploitation of Mr. Reagan's recent remarks that "an exchange of tactical nuclear weapons" in Europe was conceivable without escalating into an all-out exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has been using the president's statement to stimulate nervousness and doubts in Western Europe about Mr. Reagan's nuclear policies.

Izyvestia Thursday night set the central theme of Soviet commentaries by asserting that Wednesday's speech was designed to "impress on uninformed persons" the notion that the Reagan administration had developed a peace initiative of its own.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's key purpose was to "cast aspersions in advance on the sincerity of statements" Mr. Brezhnev would make on his visit to West Germany that begins Sunday.

Mr. Reagan's objective, Izyvestia concluded, was to create "a propaganda cushion" to absorb "adverse political consequences" of his policies. It identified them as the pursuit of "a fresh round in the nuclear missile race, deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe and preparing a limited nuclear war on the Continent."

The Izyvestia commentary was written by Sergei Losov, the general director of Tass.

In his speech Wednesday, Mr. Reagan proposed an approach to U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations that would start with the United States canceling plans for deployment of 572 new Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe if the Russians would dismantle 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate missiles de-

## Reagan Appears to Alter His Tone

### Missile Offer to Moscow Lacks Earlier Belligerency

By Michael Gedler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Although he waited a long time to deliver it and met with a lot of criticism for the delay, President Reagan's first major foreign policy address was a masterful performance that took the high ground in the quest for nuclear arms control. It was a speech that could wind up changing the tone of his administration and the way it is perceived by worried friends in Europe and foes in Moscow.

Absent from this address was the sense of belligerency toward Moscow that has characterized many earlier public utterances by the president and members of his Cabinet. The president told the Soviet Union he wanted to negotiate sizable reductions in armaments across the board in long-range strategic force missiles based in Europe and even conventional armies facing each other across the German border.

But he did not threaten Moscow with a new arms race as the price for disagreement, as he has in the past.

The president said all the right things to calm the allies of the United States in Western Europe, many of whom have become increasingly alarmed by this administration's seemingly endless off-the-cuff and frequently ill-timed comments about fighting a nuclear war.

In proposing elimination by both sides of planned or existing nuclear-tipped missile forces in Europe, the president adopted a position that has been favored more by the West Europeans than by many members of his own administration for a long time. This could turn out to be the most significant aspect of the speech. It showed a U.S. administration willing to adopt the views of its allies on a key question of American national security policy.

The Europeans, in a sense, have pushed the president onto a course that he may not have envisioned even six months ago.

What also lies behind the president's approach is an assessment at the top levels of the U.S. government, including the intelligence community, that the situation in Western Europe is serious in terms of new currents flowing that could change the way Europeans have viewed the United States since World War II.

The president showed that he understood what was happening. Rather than attack the pacifist and neutralist demonstrators who have often directed their protests at this country rather than at the Soviet Union, the president sought to bridge the gap between generations. He talked of how twice in his lifetime Europe had been ravaged by war and how those who lived through those troubled times understood what was happening.

Mr. Reagan emphasized that NATO's new missiles are intended to link Europe more closely to the United States, not to create a separate European defense. Symptomatically, Mr. Reagan dropped the term "theater weapons" in favor of "intermediate-range missiles" to echo NATO doctrine that there is no separate European part of the alliance.

Although the Geneva meetings (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. Displays New Political Sensitivity on NATO

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Reagan's offer to scrap nuclear missiles in Europe — the heart of his first major foreign policy speech — displayed a new U.S. political sensitivity in handling NATO's plan to deploy more sophisticated atomic weapons in Western Europe.

By publicizing a graphic, attractive-sounding Western disarmament offer, the Reagan administration hopes to reassure European opinion and consolidate support for NATO's plan — which continues unchanged — to deploy at least some of its new missiles, according to several U.S. officials who contributed to the Reagan speech.

Its hostile reception by Soviet commentators did not upset these U.S. officials. "I think Soviet lead-

## INSIDE

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U.S. officials are convinced that mysterious shipments of enriched uranium for South Africa's nuclear program originated in China. Page 2.

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Banks holding an estimated \$17 billion in Polish debt are asking Poland tough questions on everything from once-secret bank accounts to forecasts for incomes. Page 9.

**U.S. Steel Offer**

Marathon Oil, the target of a takeover attempt by Mobil Corp., says it has accepted a merger offer from U.S. Steel Corp. valued at up to \$7.5 billion. Page 11.

**Allen's Woes**

Despite a recommendation not to name a special prosecutor in the Richard V. Allen case, the Reagan adviser's problems appear far from resolved. Page 3.

**2 Die in W. German Blast**

MANNHEIM, West Germany — Two persons died and two were seriously injured in an explosion Thursday that destroyed a home here, the police said. The explosion appeared to be due to a gas leak.



Felleke Gedle-Georgis



# U.S. Officials Believe South Africa Bought Nuclear Fuel From China

By George Lardner Jr.  
Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are convinced that recent mysterious shipments of enriched uranium to South Africa's nuclear program originated in China, which is anything but a friend of the Pretoria regime.

The shipments, revealed last week without identification of their source, are expected to enable South Africa to begin operation of two 1,000-megawatt atomic power plants without relying on U.S. nuclear fuel.

The Chinese uranium was supplied through a Swiss firm acting as a middleman to mask the origin of the uranium, the officials said.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said reports of a sale to South Africa were "a sheer fabrication." The spokesman said: "We have no diplomatic relations with South Africa and no trade relations whatever. If we knew where the material was going, we would never sell it to South Africa."

An official of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who asked not to be identified, said the report of the Chinese sale to South Africa would be "an explosive piece of work" if it proves to be true.

"The Chinese are very much involved in African affairs, and they certainly would not want it known that they are supplying South Africa," the official said.

The United States has been withholding nuclear fuel from South Africa as part of its effort to induce Pretoria to agree to international inspection of its nuclear facilities. The acquisition of enriched uranium from another source effectively undercut the U.S. campaign.

**Earlier Shipment**

The reported Chinese shipment to South Africa is not the first Chinese transfer of nuclear material abroad that seemed to complicate the U.S. campaign to prevent the spread of atomic weapons.

In an earlier transaction, Peking reportedly supplied Argentina with heavy water for nuclear plants as well as low- and medium-enriched uranium. Argentina and Brazil have been the center of U.S. efforts to block nuclear proliferation in Latin America. That Chinese action brought a strong but private protest from the United States, sources said.

Because of the large output of China's gaseous diffusion plants, which produce material for its nuclear weapons program, China is reported to have at least a temporary surplus of enriched uranium. That is worth a lot of money on the world market, especially from countries seeking to avoid the strict regulation imposed by the United States and other suppliers.

According to U.S. experts, building of the type South Africa is building requires about 30 tons of fuel a year. One source estimated

the new supply of enriched uranium, being fabricated into fuel rods for South Africa by a French firm, at about 50 tons, almost enough to operate South Africa's two reactors for a year.

South Africa is well along in developing its own facilities for enrichment of natural uranium. While the plant is believed to have sufficient capacity to make enriched uranium for at least one atomic bomb, it is not believed capable of initially supplying two new power reactors.

It is possible that the reported Chinese shipment could meet South Africa's pressing needs until its own enrichment plant is working well enough to supply the reactors, sources said.

A problem for South Africa is a previous contract it has with the United States to purchase its enriched uranium here. According to the Energy Department, the United States is holding \$29 million worth of enriched uranium on South Africa's account and has a contract to supply another \$340 million worth.

The reported Chinese sale to South Africa, following the reported incident involving Argentina, has raised serious concern in the United States that Peking will further complicate international effort to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

In an effort to restrain the Chinese and lay the groundwork for possible sales of U.S. nuclear equipment, Assistant Secretary of State James L. Malone visited Peking in September to discuss a possible agreement on nuclear cooperation. Those talks reportedly made little progress.



Members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary checked vehicles in North Belfast on Thursday.

# Reservist Slain as Ulster Is Warned Of New Attacks on Leading Citizens

**BELFAST** — A part-time soldier was shot and killed Thursday soon after police warned that the Irish Republican Army would step up its campaign to try to incite civil war in Northern Ireland.

Following Protestant criticism of security measures in the violence-ravaged British province, the authorities said they had foiled an IRA bombing campaign.

But Northern Ireland's police chief, Jack Hermon, said that following the bombings only made the IRA more intent on killing leading citizens.

The part-time soldier was lured into a trap by three men. It was the

fourth attack on security forces in 24 hours.

Police said the gunman took over a house in the town of Strabane, held the occupants hostage and telephoned an order to a timber shop where the part-time soldier worked. When he delivered the timber, the men shot him, police said.

**Bomb Explodes**

Earlier an IRA bomb exploded near Crossmaglen, near the Irish Republic border. No casualties were reported.

Police reported that in two attacks Wednesday the IRA killed a former member of the paramilitary

Ulster Defense Regiment and wounded three other men as the British government ordered in an extra 600 troops to try to stop the recent series of sectarian murders.

Gunmen of the Provisional wing of the IRA assassinated a hard-line Protestant member of the British Parliament, the Rev. Robert Bradford, last Saturday.

Eight Protestants have been killed in the last two weeks in what police call an upsurge of IRA violence, and two Catholics have died in apparent revenge murders by Protestant extremists.

Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, James Prior, said Wednesday that Protestant extremists posed just as big a danger as the IRA.

The hard-line Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, has threatened to put a private army of 50,000 men on the streets.

Mr. Prior said the province was suffering a crisis of confidence after 12 years of strife between Catholics and Protestants in which more than 2,000 people have died.

Mr. Prior reported to the Cabinet in London Thursday. Official sources said the government was very worried about the deteriorating situation in the province and about what might happen next Monday, the day Mr. Paisley has called for a mass protest.

The sources said Mr. Prior did not ask for any more troops to be sent to Northern Ireland. The 600 troops ordered into Northern Ireland Wednesday raise army strength in the province to about 12,000.

Mr. Paisley has called for strikes and rallies throughout Northern Ireland to demonstrate Protestant dissatisfaction with security and the joint Anglo-Irish Council to be set up to promote closer ties with the Irish Republic.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Jane's Puts Soviet Sub Fleet at 266

**LONDON** — An unprecedented buildup during the last 10 years has made the Soviet Navy one of the most powerful in the world, according to "Warships of the Soviet Navy," to be published Friday by Jane's, the military reference book specialist.

In a foreword, retired Royal Navy Capt. John Moore, a former deputy director of British naval intelligence and editor of the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships" since 1972, said that the Soviet Navy today "deploys the largest submarine fleet and the largest mine-laying capability in the world."

Capt. Moore's figures show the Soviet Navy with 266 submarines in operation, 11 under construction and 100 in reserve, compared with 119 operational U.S. subs, 32 being built and 6 in reserve.

## NRC Suspends Atom Plant License

**WASHINGTON** — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission on Thursday suspended the operating license of Diablo Canyon atomic power plant, saying it would require verification of earthquake protection equipment at the troubled California facility.

NRC Chairman Nunnzio J. Palladino said there was division as to how the verification would be accomplished, a key point since the utility that owns the plant wants to use its own consultant. But California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. is insisting on a study independent of the plant's owner.

Opponents have argued that the plant is inherently unsafe because it sits about three miles (4.8 kilometers) from an earthquake fault.

## Mitterrand Has Physical Checkup

**PARIS** — French President Francois Mitterrand has undergone a routine hospital checkup, the president's office said Thursday. The results of the examination will be published next month.

The presidential office statement followed publication of an un-sourced report in the weekly magazine "Paris-Match" stating that Mr. Mitterrand had undergone a long medical examination in a Paris military hospital this month under a false name.

One of Mr. Mitterrand's first acts on taking office in May was to issue the results of a medical checkup, which showed him to be in good health. He has promised to publish bulletins on his health every six months.

## Stolen U.S. Plane Parts Recovered

**MANILA** — Security forces seized part of more than \$12 million in airplane spare parts pilfered by an international syndicate from U.S. bases in the Philippines for sale to Communist countries, a top military official said Thursday.

Armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, said the presidential security command and the office of special investigation from the Subic and Clark U.S. Air Force bases recovered plane parts and electronic instruments hidden in 21 warehouses.

A government announcement said the parts were originally destined for countries with which the United States had now severed ties. To keep their planes flying, the Communist countries buy the spare parts from the syndicate, which has connections inside the U.S. bases, located just north of Manila.

## U.S. Funding Compromise Readied

**WASHINGTON** — Senate Republicans, seeking to avert a presidential veto, drafted a compromise Thursday that would cut \$3.5 billion more from an emergency funding bill that is needed to keep the government operating past midnight Friday.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said he expects the full Senate to approve the compromise, which exempts defense, foreign aid, entitlement programs and food stamps from the cuts. But it was uncertain how the Democrat-controlled House would react to it.

President Reagan, who has threatened to veto the \$417 billion interim spending bill unless it is cut, reportedly began "contingency planning" Wednesday for shutting down government operations in case Congress does not pass a bill austere enough for him.

## ILO Backs Reagan on Air Controllers

**GENEVA** — The International Labor Organization Thursday upheld President Reagan's action against striking air-traffic controllers but criticized "excessively severe sanctions."

The ILO dismissed charges that the Reagan administration violated trade union freedom of association principles by dismissing 12,000 controllers and putting military personnel in their place.

The complaint was made in September to the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It was supported by the AFL-CIO.

## Benn Fails to Make Shadow Cabinet

**LONDON** — Rebellious left winger Tony Benn suffered a major setback Thursday in his campaign to commit Britain's opposition Labour Party to radical Socialist policies when he failed to win election to the party's shadow Cabinet.

Mr. Benn was 20th among 43 candidates running in a weeklong poll for 15 places in the shadow Cabinet, which would form the nucleus of any future Labour government.

## Bishops Back Anti-Abortion Bill In U.S., but Moderate Their Stand

By Russell Chandler  
*Los Angeles Times Staff*

**WASHINGTON** — The nation's Roman Catholic bishops have closed ranks to back specific anti-abortion legislation despite earlier opposition from more conservative bishops who had sought a much stronger stand on the issue.

The 284 prelates attending their annual conference also began on Wednesday to undertake what is expected to be a yearlong study and debate on the moral issues of nuclear war and disarmament.

The unexpected clash over strategies to combat legalized abortion erupted Monday at the opening session, triggered by the decision of the conference's Administrative Committee to put the entire body on record as supporting the controversial amendment sponsored by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah. His measure, if passed, would take the abortion issue away from the courts and allow Congress and individual states the right to legislate about it.

The bishops' backing of the Hatch Amendment was originally announced Nov. 5 before the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution by Cardinal Terence Cooke of New York and Archbishop John R. Roach, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference. The announcement had generated mounting criticism among the church's conservative "right-to-life" advocates. Critics said the amendment failed to recognize the full legal and personal rights of the unborn and weakened the church's anti-abortion stand.

Cardinal Humberto Medeiros of Boston, declaring, "It is very painful for me to take this stand," was among those who asserted Monday that the Hatch Amendment did not live up to the church's traditional position for a national abortion ban.

But on Wednesday, Bishop Joseph Sullivan of Baton Rouge, La., was the sole dissenter to the resolution. Bishop Sullivan, who wanted a tougher measure, said he still "couldn't defend it before my people."

Leaders of the conference admitted that considerable "caucusing" had gone on to draw up support for the apparent united front. The matter also was apparently discussed at length during a closed session of the bishops.

Another segment of bishops reportedly was unhappy with the fact that Cardinal Cooke and Archbishop Roach had testified before the Senate subcommittee, breaking precedent by backing specific wording for abortion legislation.

Cardinal Cooke made it clear, however, that the bishops "from the beginning have called for a constitutional remedy." Introducing the resolution, he said, "We failed to recognize the full legal and personal rights of the unborn and weakened the church's anti-abortion stand."

The bishops' stand comes at a time when a variety of polls show that many Roman Catholic lay members disagree with their church's position.

An ABC News-Washington Post poll in June found that 79 percent of Catholics polled supported legal abortion in all or certain circumstances, and a Gallup Poll last year revealed a figure of 77 percent. A survey by Market Opinion Research for the National Abortion Rights League, which was made public Tuesday, found that 84 percent of Catholics polled believed that abortion is a private matter that should be decided by a woman in consultation with her doctor and her family.

Archbishop Roach, in his presidential address Tuesday, linked the "horror of legalized permissive abortion" to "the horrors of nuclear war... the church needs it, say 'no' clearly and decisively to the use of nuclear weapons."

A year from now the bishops are expected to issue a letter of guidance to all Catholics in the United States on the subject of war and peace.

# Reagan Appears to Alter Tone of His Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

"share a common appreciation" of the Western NATO alliance that has emerged from that era and how it has managed, through military preparedness, to help preserve peace for the past 35 years.

**New Generation**

Today, he said, a new generation is emerging on both sides of the Atlantic whose members do not remember the importance of that alliance in the immediate postwar years and many of whom "do not fully understand its roots in defending freedom and rebuilding a war-torn continent." Still, the president said, he understands their concerns, and their questions deserve to be answered.

He tried to answer them by reiterating some old alliance policies: that an attack on one is an attack on all; that deterrence is the

best way to prevent attack; and that no NATO weapons — conventional or nuclear — "will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack."

He also tried to explain the key reason the alliance believes the new U.S.-built Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles are necessary for deterrence if it reaches. Although the Russians have more than 600 intermediate-range missiles able to be fired from from deep inside the Soviet Union to Western Europe, the West, at the moment, has no such missiles based in Europe.

The idea behind the new weapons, which can quickly reach Soviet soil, is not only to counter the Soviet weapons but to let Moscow know that the Soviet homeland would not escape attack from Europe if it attacked Europe.

During the months that anxiety about these weapons, no top U.S. official has tried to explain to the European public why these weapons are needed in any deeper sense than as a numerical counter to the Soviet arms.

The Russians clearly will not find Mr. Reagan's proposals acceptable. The Soviet Union would, in effect, have to dismantle hundreds of their front-line missiles in return for the West refraining from a deployment that has not begun and is politically vulnerable to being overturned by opposition in the countries where the weapons are meant to be deployed.

The Russians also view these U.S. weapons in a dramatically different way. Because the Pershing and Cruise can strike the Soviet homeland, while Russian SS-20,

SS-4 and SS-5 missiles cannot reach the United States, the Soviet Union sees the NATO buildup as a subterfuge for the United States being able to break more havoc on the Soviet Union without having to account for it in any assessment of the strategic balance of inter-continental-range forces between the two superpowers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan's sweeping proposals clearly are a serious starting point and are already being endorsed wholeheartedly by European leaders such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. If the European public agrees, then Moscow undoubtedly will have to make equally serious counterproposals and a process will be under way which, however complex and difficult, could change the shape of both opinion and security in Europe.

# U.S. Shows New Political Sensitivity

(Continued from Page 1)

will be bilateral U.S.-Soviet talks, a U.S. diplomat said they "are unlike any negotiations we've encountered with the Soviets because they're not just bilateral. They heavily involve the Europeans, and therefore have to be approached from that standpoint." The United States is coordinating its tactics with other NATO governments, but the Reagan administration has now acknowledged the need to appeal to European opinion.

Although few, if any, Western strategists believe that the arms control talks will eliminate the entire generation of missiles, the Reagan offer of the "zero option" is aimed to buttress European support in the long run for the eventual deployment of a limited number of missiles that most planners expect.

The main U.S. fear, several U.S. sources said, is that an unfavorable European reaction on the U.S. handling of arms control talks could block the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 rockets and Tomahawk Cruise missiles scheduled to arrive in Europe late in 1983.

**Plan Not Considered Feasible**

NATO would halt this plan only if some governments renege on their commitment to take the missiles or if the Geneva arms control talks produce agreement on the zero option in which NATO cancels its planned new missiles and

the Soviet Union dismantles its existing systems.

Few Western military specialists really believe the zero option is feasible for the Soviet Union or desirable for NATO, whose defense planners want a missile force in Europe instead of the present fleet of aging aircraft.

But Mr. Reagan's radical disarmament proposal gives European leaders, particularly West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a chance to argue that it is the Soviet Union that seeks a military advantage.

West German officials urged the Soviet Union to respond favorably to the speech and not dismiss it as "a pure propaganda maneuver." Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said he had "a very favorable reaction." Italy and West Germany are the two crucial countries for missile deployment. French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson said he was delighted to see the U.S. administration addressing European needs.

Underlining the U.S. flexibility on arms control, a senior American official said that U.S. negotiators in the Geneva talks will be ready to discuss all theater weapons that concern Soviet planners — including forward-based aircraft. U.S. sources have said that even the independent French and British forces could be brought, indirectly, into the talks.

But, they said, the United States

# U.S. Proposal Is Assailed By Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

self the defender of Western values calls into question the very existence of civilization," he said.

Mr. Krasikov concluded by asserting that Moscow did not intend to drive a wedge between the United States and its NATO allies and that it was prepared to cooperate with each NATO member separately or "with the entire capitalist world as a whole." He added, "To cooperate, however, one must, first of all, be alive."

**Soviet Assessments**

Much of what was written was devoted to assessments of the East-West balance, with figures showing the East slightly behind in most areas, including the number of soldiers on active duty as well as the numbers of those deployed in Central Europe.

While dismissing figures advanced by Mr. Reagan Wednesday as "mysterious" and "fantastic," the Russians kept a tone of reasonableness and moderation in their comments.

The visit to Bonn by Mr. Brezhnev demonstrates the importance Moscow attaches to West Germany. There has been speculation that Mr. Brezhnev would use his visit to announce significant Soviet concessions in an effort to strengthen the antiwar movement in Western Europe and in West Germany.

So far, there has been no substantive discussion of the problem of reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Privately, the Russians said Mr. Reagan's proposal on this issue could not conceivably be taken seriously.

Mr. Brezhnev had publicly asserted that no leader in his right mind would consider removal of all SS-20 missiles in exchange for the decision to abandon the deployment of new U.S. weapons.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan proposed "dismantling off" not only SS-20s but also SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

# Toll of Oil Deaths In Spain Is 198

**LEON, Spain** — The death toll from Spain's scandal involving toxic cooking oil has risen to 198 with the death of a woman in Leon and a man of Spanish origin in Paris.

The 47-year-old woman died Wednesday; the 61-year-old man, who had spent several months in Spain last spring, died Monday. The Health Ministry in Madrid on Tuesday said that the oil poisoning was regressing. It said 816 persons were hospitalized in mid-November, down from 1,020 two months earlier. The first deaths occurred six-and-a-half months ago.

The government plans to dispose of 2,000 tons of the rapped oil, which became toxic after having been treated with aniline in the small farming community of Cubillos del Sil near Leon. Amid local protests, the government suspended on Monday plans to truck a first shipment of 100 tons of the oil to Cubillos to be burned at a government power plant.

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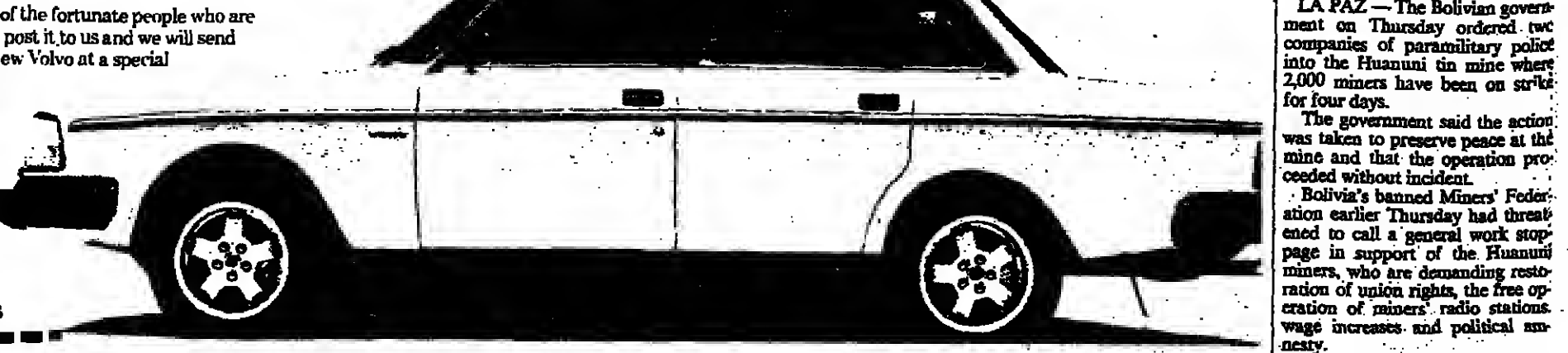
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# Police Ordered To Bolivian Mine

**LA PAZ** — The Bolivian government on Thursday ordered two companies of paramilitary police into the Huanuni tin mine where 2,000 miners have been on strike for four days.

The government said the action was taken to preserve peace at the mine and that the operation proceeded without incident.

Bolivia's banned Miners' Federation earlier Thursday had threatened to call a general work stoppage in support of the Huanuni miners, who are demanding restoration of union rights, the free operation of miners' radio stations, wage increases and political amnesty.



# Investigators in U.S. Are Said to Clear Allen

By Charles R. Babcock and Martin Schram

WASHINGTON — Justice Department prosecutors have recommended that the investigation of President Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, be closed without the appointment of a special prosecutor, sources say.

The sources said Wednesday the FBI had uncovered no evidence that Mr. Allen committed a crime in taking \$1,000 that a Japanese journalist intended for Nancy Reagan.

But Mr. Allen's problems within the White House appeared far from resolved as knowledgeable sources said that a number of presidential advisers were counseling that Mr. Allen showed such bad judgment in his handling of the incident that he was a liability and ought to be dismissed.

The White House may have added to its problems by disclosing that presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d was told privately by the FBI that its investigation had uncovered no wrongdoing. Other sources said the FBI director, William H. Webster, told Mr. Meese about the case.

This contradicted previous White House statements that officials there had not contacted the FBI. It also apparently contradicted Reagan administration internal policy that contact between the White House and the Justice Department should be through the White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding, or the attorney general.

### Review Is Ending

Sources familiar with the investigation said an FBI preliminary review of the matter had been completed and that attorneys for the department's public integrity section had decided the case did not trigger the provisions of the Ethics in Government Act requiring appointment of a special prosecutor.

Attorney General William French Smith is out of town until next week, however, and no final decision on the recommendation will be made until after he returns, they said.

An early White House statement on the matter said the money was offered to Mrs. Reagan by reporters for a Japanese magazine who interviewed her on Jan. 21, the day after Mr. Reagan's inauguration. Mr. Allen said he gave the money to a secretary for safekeeping until he could find the right procedure for turning the money over to the government. Instead, the cash remained in a safe for eight months.

The incident has been complicated from the beginning because the White House has had to correct its statements. White House spokesman said at first that Mr. Allen had been cleared, only to be contradicted by a Justice Department spokesman who said the matter was still under review.

### Story Changed

Tuesday the White House changed its story on when President Reagan had first learned of the FBI inquiry. Spokesmen said at first that he learned of it only last week. Now they say he knew since the money was first discovered in mid-September.

That version became confused again Wednesday when Mr. Reagan started his advisers by remarking, on the occasion of accepting a live Thanksgiving holiday turkey from the National Turkey Federation, that the Allen matter had been "investigated" and that "everything was fine."

About five hours later, the White House issued a statement of clarification that said: "The president referred to an initial oral FBI report which was provided to Ed Meese for guidance as to whether any administrative action was necessary. This is the same information that was referred to in the statement of Friday morning, Nov. 13."

This clarification was further clarified by Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary. He said Mr. Meese recalled that just after Nov. 13 an official from the FBI telephoned Mr. Meese about the Allen case.

"The FBI felt they could indicate to Ed Meese that no administrative action was necessary" concerning Mr. Allen, Mr. Speakes said. Mr. Meese "presumably briefed the president" on that conversation, Mr. Speakes added, and said that was what the president was talking about Wednesday.

### Gergen Comment

Last Friday morning, White House spokesman David R. Gergen initially said that Mr. Allen had been cleared of wrongdoing by the Justice Department and that the case was closed. Justice officials challenged that, saying the case was still under review.

By Friday afternoon, Mr. Gergen retracted his original contention, saying instead that the case was still open and that Mr. Fielding had mistakenly told him that the case was closed although he had never talked with FBI or Justice Department officials.



HERRERA FAREWELL — National security adviser Richard V. Allen accompanied President Reagan at departure ceremonies for Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who visited for two days. Mr. Herrera and Mr. Reagan said they had agreed to encourage democracy in El Salvador to "enable the country to overcome subversion from Marxist movements."

# Weinberger Dismisses Criticism By Stockman on Pentagon Waste

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has taken issue with the contention of David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, that the Pentagon is a "swamp" of waste and inefficiency, asserting that "it just isn't correct."

Mr. Weinberger, at breakfast with reporters on Wednesday, was also cool to the suggestion, attributed to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., that U.S. military action be needed to put down Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador or that a naval blockade was necessary to stop alleged arms shipments from Cuba.

The defense secretary, while trying to avoid a public conflict with Mr. Stockman, delivered his first public rebuttal to Mr. Stockman's criticisms as quoted in a recent issue of The Atlantic magazine. The article has caused a stir in Washington because Mr. Stockman appeared to repudiate President Reagan's economic program.

"The whole question is blatant inefficiency, poor deployment of manpower, contracting idiocy," Mr. Stockman was quoted as saying. "I think there's a kind of swamp of \$10 to \$20 to \$30 billion worth of waste that can be ferreted out if you really try to push hard."

Mr. Weinberger, asked about Mr. Stockman's allegations, at first tried to pass them off. "Maybe he was talking about the Pentagon of a few years ago," he quipped, adding that "I don't want to get into a revival of the Stockman question."

Turning serious, he said: "The Pentagon is not a swamp. It's very dry land. There is not that degree of waste or inefficiency or ineffectiveness in what we're doing."

"Rearming America after the neglect that we've had is a very expensive business and I'm certainly not going to say that we've eliminated all of the waste," Mr. Weinberger said. He noted, however, that somebody might "find a warehouse full of World War I shoes or something and say that's evidence that the place is indeed a swamp."

Mr. Weinberger recited the management measures he has taken since January in an effort to discover waste, fraud or abuse and asserted: "Any statement by anybody that there's just a lot of waste at the Pentagon is a statement that needs to be backed up with the facts."

### Colombia Mishap Kills 14

BOGOTA — Fourteen persons died and 42 were seriously injured when a stand collapsed Wednesday night at a soccer stadium in the southwestern Colombian town of Ibague, the Red Cross said Thursday.

# U.S. Senate Panel Accepts Criminal Code Compromise

By Mary Thornton

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee has completed action on a proposed new criminal code, agreeing on a compromise that angered the Moral Majority on one side of the political spectrum and the American Civil Liberties Union on the other.

Two conservative Republican members of the committee, Jeremiah Denton, of Alabama, and John P. East, of North Carolina, withdrew as sponsors of the legislation after a committee majority refused to go along with a number of proposed amendments, including one for a federal death penalty.

The proposed code, adopted 11-5 on Wednesday, would virtually abolish parole, provide for preventive detention before trial and set up uniform sentencing guidelines.

Chairman Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, went along with requests not to include many of the more controversial items, including the death penalty, a relaxation of federal gun control laws and a stiffer labor violence law, for fear that they would trigger filibusters that would kill the bill.

But he said he supports many of them personally and promised that each would be dealt with in separate legislation.

David Laddan of the ACLU said his group opposes the sentencing provisions, which it said will result in substantially longer terms of imprisonment; provisions that would allow the government to appeal sentences it considers too lenient; the tougher obscenity laws, and provisions for detention without bail that the ACLU considers unconstitutional.

The Moral Majority has charged that the code will provide shorter sentences for convicted criminals. That opposition is centered on a proposal to reduce maximum jail terms across the board in combination with the provision that would virtually end chances for parole except for a possible 10-percent reduction for good behavior.

Conservatives on the committee did win approval for some amendments sought by the Moral Majority, especially in the area of obscenity laws, broader definitions for rape and longer terms of imprisonment for rape.

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# Kennedy Tells Union Reagan Aim Is to Destroy Vital Social Programs

By Damon Stetsun

NEW YORK — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, sounding as if he might again seek the presidency, has assailed the Reagan administration for what he said was its attempt to destroy vital social programs, and he assured a cheering audience of union members that he would fight with them to restore "compassion and concern" to government.

In a speech Wednesday to 900 delegates and 2,000 guests at the convention here of the AFL-CIO, the Massachusetts Democrat said he had fought on labor's side for more than two decades and was proud that "together we fight even harder when the odds seem to turn against us."

Sen. Kennedy's speech was interrupted more than 20 times by applause as he labeled the Reagan administration the "most anti-union" in modern history, as he derided David A. Stockman, the president's budget director, and as he condemned what he called the replacement of a "tradition of compassion with a standard of greed 'benefiting the rich.'"

"There are those who say that labor does not speak for its members," he said. "Let them go to union halls across the nation and they will bear the message that the rank and file reject the reactionary program of Social Security cuts for the elderly, Davis-Bacon cuts for construction workers, endless welfare for the rich and a recession for the rest of America."

The Davis-Bacon Act mandates that construction workers involved on federal projects be paid the prevailing union wages in the area they are working.

Sen. Kennedy acknowledged that times change and programs falter, but asserted that the nation could not find its way by following the "discredited and disastrous ideas of the 1920s."

"Those old ideas did not work for Calvin Coolidge," he said. "They did not work for Herbert Hoover. And they will not work for Ronald Reagan."

Sen. Kennedy spoke shortly before the federation's biennial election in which Barbara B. Hutchinson, a vice president of the American Federation of Government Employees, became the first black woman to be elected to the 35-member Executive Council, the chief governing body of the federation.

Four union presidents were also elected to fill vacancies on the council. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, Thomas R. Donahue, secretary-treasurer, and 28 incumbent vice presidents were re-elected without opposition.

The election of Mrs. Hutchinson came without opposition on the floor of the convention. But a group of federation members called the Black Caucus had chosen five black candidates, none of whom was selected by the nominating committee that made recommendations to the council.

Joyce Miller, a vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, was the first woman on the council. She was elected last year and was re-elected Wednesday. Frederick O'Neal, president of the Associated Actors and Artists, is the only other black member on the council.

Soviet Cellist Asks Asylum — LONDON — A Soviet woman cellist has asked for political asylum while on a visit to Britain. A Home Office spokesman said Thursday. He refused to name the woman, but said that her request was being considered.

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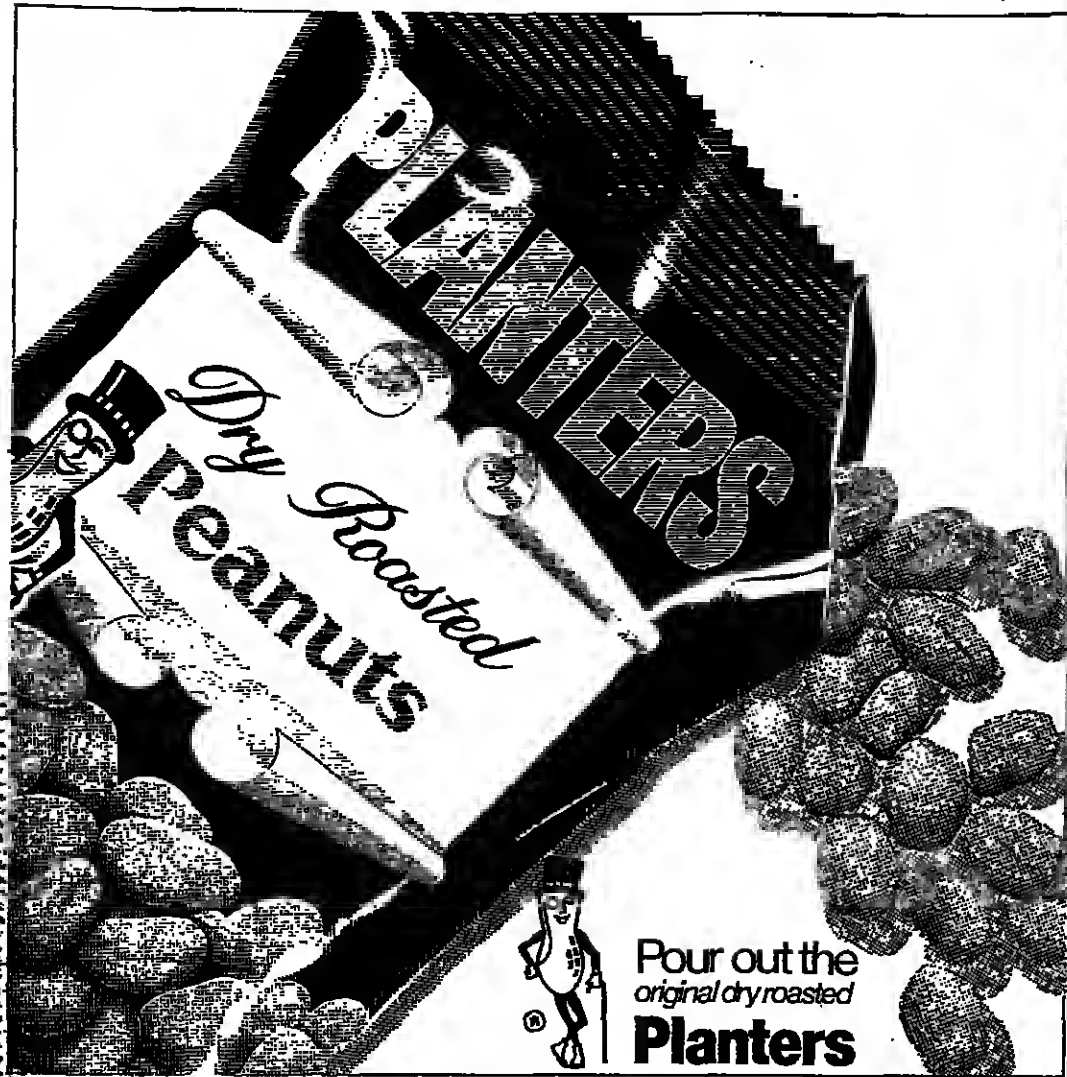
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Students demonstrate outside Brasilia university auditorium where Henry Kissinger was lecturing.

## Kissinger Flees Student Mob on Brasilia Campus

BRASILIA — Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had to flee the University of Brasilia in a police wagon after 400 student protesters attacked an administration building where he was lecturing. Riot police rescued Mr. Kissinger and about 300 other persons Wednesday after the demonstrators screamed anti-U.S. slogans, burned an American flag, lobbed eggs, tomatoes and rocks at the building and barricaded the doors for two hours. A window was broken but there was no other apparent damage. "He was remarkably calm the entire time," said a U.S. diplomat who was also trapped. Many other diplomats attended the morning talk on international relations, which was at times drowned out by students who drummed on cans and shouted "Kissinger go home!" "We need food!" and other protests. Police with riot gear broke through the mob and rescued the dignitaries, forming a cordon around Mr. Kissinger as he emerged from the building.



Mr. Kissinger enters a police van in Brasilia.

## Peru's Leader Charts Modern-Day Conquest Of the Amazon Basin

Juan de Onis  
*International Herald Tribune*  
LIMA — President Fernando Belaunde Terry likes nothing better than to pack an airplane full of visitors and fly them over the Andes to the Amazon Basin, where he has visions of a new tropical civilization. Far from the tensions of Lima, a coastal human anthill of five million people, the president is uplifted by the applause with which he is received by crowds of starbattered settlers in places called Tingo Maria, Tarapoto, Quimacsi, or Yurimagas.

These names represent places where bulldozers have gouged muddy roads through the high jungle or where bridges have been built over headwater rivers of the Amazon system, opening up migration routes from the Sierra highlands and the coast for a wave of settlers. Dreamer by Temperament

Mr. Belaunde, an architect, but a dreamer by temperament, visualizes a technological conquest of the Amazon Basin, uniting the highways systems of Brazil and Peru, and linking the Amazon with the Paraguay-Parana River to the south and the Orinoco to the north in an unbroken waterway from Buenos Aires to Venezuela's Caribbean coast. Last month, Mr. Belaunde flew representatives of nine South American countries that share these river systems up to Iquitos, the main Peruvian Amazon city on the Marañon River, which receives ocean-going ships that enter the Amazon in Brazil, 2,000 kilometers to the east. He likened his plan for an integrated South American river transport system, studded with hydroelectric power stations, and connected with highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the U.S. inland waterway from New Or-

leans, via the Mississippi to the Great Lakes, and on to Canada and the North Atlantic by the St. Lawrence River.

Nothing less than the peace of the world is at stake, he told the delegates. The South American system would open up a heartland of natural resources, complement the North American industrial center, and unify the Western Hemisphere.

### To Prevent War

"Self-sufficient and invulnerable, the hemisphere of peace would be able, by its power and its resources, to prevent a new world conflagration," he said in a speech.

Later, Mr. Belaunde mused aloud in his office at the Tupac Amaru presidential palace in Lima on how U.S. strategic planners would regard his Amazon River plan. "I do hope they will understand how important this is," he said.

But while Mr. Belaunde's dreams are in the Amazon, less than 5 percent of Peru's 18 million people live there, and the rest are spread over the impoverished Andean highlands and the Pacific coast, which has received a huge migration since 1960.

One of the goals of the Amazon development plan is to reverse this trend, and the census taken this year shows a slowdown in the migration to the coast. For a long time, however, the coast and highlands are where Peru's industry, banking, mining, agriculture and fisheries will continue to concentrate a population that is increasingly urban, politically agitated, underemployed, and very young (40 percent are younger than 13 years old).

### Two Great Assets

Mr. Belaunde, now in his second presidency, has two great assets as a political leader. He is viewed by his countrymen as honest, without any taint of personal financial gain from public office, and he is articulate communicator of democratic ideals and visions of a better day tomorrow for the children of the poor majorities.

In a developing country like Peru, impoverished millions are beset by terrible problems of unemployment, urban squalor, uprooting by migration of traditional cultures, disease and illiteracy.

But modernization has also brought hope, which many parents project through their children. Expanded access to public health care and education have reduced infant mortality and provided a means for social mobility.

But hopes and dreams are buffeted by the harsh realities in Peru, which include not only endemic social problems but radicalized political movements that have a violent revolutionary dream of social change.

### Tough Economic Front

After 14 months of Mr. Belaunde's government, things are not going very well for Peru on the economic front.

Inflation is raising prices at an annual rate of 70 percent. The government, which promised to create 1 million new jobs in four years, has been spending much more than current revenue, with a probable budget deficit of over \$2 billion this year, or more than 7 percent of gross national product.

Mr. Belaunde is not a strong administrator, and the task of running the government falls mainly to Manuel Ulloa, who is both child of Cabinet and minister of finance. The tall, former international banker, who towers over the average Peruvian, is suffering from an ulcer, which is a reflection of the economic woes, constant strikes, parliamentary interjections, and other problems.

## U.S. Sees Philippines Taking Some Liberalization Steps

By Barbara Crosscut

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Wednesday that the Philippine government had taken some welcome steps toward political liberalization, but that "further progress" was needed. Daniel A. O'Donohue, the acting assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, told a joint House hearing on administration policy toward the Philippines that the United States and President Ferdinand E. Marcos agreed that abuses by the Philippine Army were continuing.

Mr. O'Donohue said that the administration was trying, through "quiet diplomacy," to get these and other abuses stopped. The hearing, sponsored by the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs and on human rights and international organizations, sought to determine whether the Philippine situation was sufficiently grave as to be in violation of sections of U.S. legislation mandating cutoffs of foreign aid to persistent human rights violators.

Opposition Testimony

The subcommittee also heard testimony from Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a Filipino opposition leader now in exile in the United States, and Ralph Kross, a Maryland missionary with experience in Mindanao, whom the Philippine government temporarily barred from returning to his post after a leave last summer. Their pessimistic picture of political and human rights in the Philippines differed considerably from that of the administration witnesses, who said that the situation had generally improved in the last year. Mr. Marcos, who ruled with martial law from 1972 until last January, recently restored some political rights. Faced with student and labor unrest, however, he threatened last month to reimpose military rule.

## U.S. Conferees Agree on Grain

WASHINGTON — Senate and House conferees have reached a compromise on higher subsidies and loans on wheat and corn that could add at least \$730 million to the cost of supporting these basic grains. The second Wednesday of this major element of a new farm bill moved the conferees closer to tentative agreement on an omnibus measure that would cost taxpayers at least \$11 billion through the fiscal year 1985.

However, conferees again warned members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees that major changes in the tentative agreement would be needed if they hoped to have it accepted in either body of Congress.



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Fargo cashed the cheque on the fifth of August, a wet and blustery Wednesday, at the Hotel Haufler in Leipzig. On the same day, an Englishman named Wells came to the end of a spectacular run of luck on the roulette tables of Monte Carlo which won him £20,000 and made him the hero of a popular song.

Kaiser Wilhelm, the young Emperor of Germany was visiting his grandmother in London and, undefeated by the rigours of the ceremonial day, went riding every morning in Hyde Park.

The Royal Italian Opera was playing Othello at the Royal Opera House. The French fleet was making an official visit to Kronstadt. In Paris, cabmen were agitating for a strike.

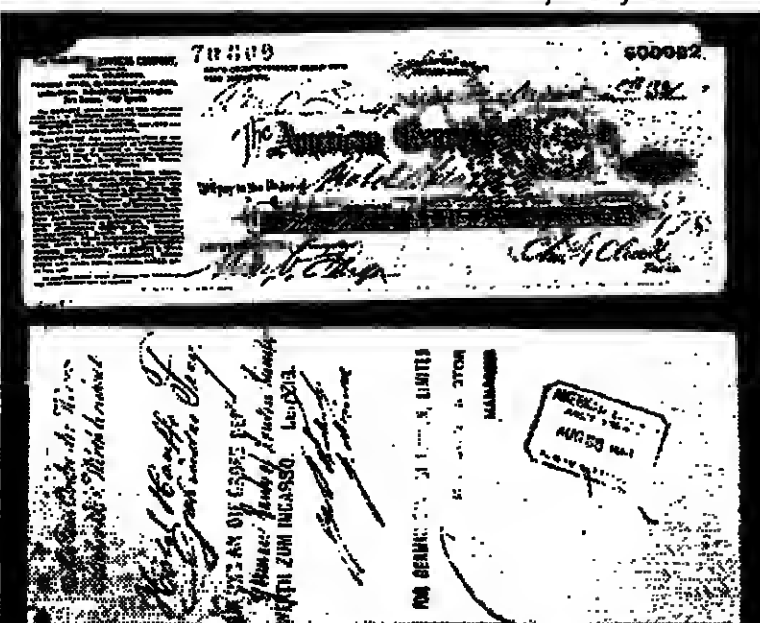
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had signed the triple alliance which was meant to be the instrument of European unity but soon failed. Wheat opened steady on the New York Exchange with December of a cent up, and silver was quoted at 100 1/2 per oz.

Most of the western world was at peace and in prosperity. Steam had long since changed a sea voyage from an adventure into a mere journey and the tourist and the widely travelled businessman were established figures. But cash and letters of credit were proving to be financial instruments much too cumbersome for a world on the move.

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# U.S. Is Reported Ready to Aid Airlift to Chad

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The administration has decided to provide transportation, food and other supplies for the African peacekeeping force being created to replace Libyan troops in Chad, administration sources say.  
The decision on the administration plan, which is being discussed with members of Congress before being announced publicly, became known Wednesday as Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met here with President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, one of those most deeply concerned.  
The proposed U.S. aid for the Organization of African Unity force, which has been under discussion for several days, was said to include a U.S. airlift into Chad of troops of several African countries, along with tents, bedding and field kitchens and food.  
If members of Congress ap-

prove, the \$10 million to \$12 million in costs would be taken from existing accounts in the U.S. budget, official sources said.  
France and other European countries are also expected to contribute to the OAU effort.  
In an interview, Mr. Nimeiri praised the planned U.S. aid as "a very important effort." He said the speed of a U.S. response, even more than its scope or size, was important for the success of the OAU effort.  
**Air Attacks**  
The Sudanese leader, whose eastern border area was bombed in recent weeks by Libyan forces in neighboring Chad, said the Libyan pullback was "a tactical withdrawal, not a strategic withdrawal," with the aim of returning to the battleground later.  
Mr. Nimeiri also reported Libyan-generated trouble on Sudan's western border with Ethiopia. According to Mr. Nimeiri, Col.

Mosmer Qadhafi recently made his first payment of about \$100 million to Ethiopia under the three-month-old alliance of Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen.  
He said Libyan weapons were starting to arrive at Ethiopian ports for shipment to tribesmen along the Ethiopian-Sudanese border.  
"I'm sure Qadhafi did not pay this money just for friendship," said Mr. Nimeiri, long an outspoken foe of the Libyan leader. "We are asking Ethiopia if they know about these weapons. If they do know this, they are hiring out their country to be terrorists."  
Mr. Nimeiri, who is the United States for a medical checkup and meetings with senior officials, praised the "very satisfactory" U.S. political response since Sadat's death. He said he believed it was a factor in Col. Qadhafi's decision to pull back in Chad, decreasing the external threat to Sudan for now.

Mr. Nimeiri was grateful but less enthusiastic about the amount or speed of U.S. economic and military aid to his country, saying he had not received everything he was seeking. As for the military aid, he said, "We did not receive anything up to now."  
**Meeting on Troops**  
LAGOS (Reuters) — President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria will not attend a meeting in Zaire Friday of the leaders of six countries supplying peacekeeping troops to Chad, his spokesman said Thursday. Nigeria probably will be represented by its foreign minister.  
Nigeria initially opposed the holding of the meeting, arguing that foreign ministers who met in Lagos last week should have made the decisions on the peacekeeping force.  
The heads of state of Zaire, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Senegal and Guinea were due to meet Friday in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital.

# James McConnell Truitt, 60, Ex-Newsman With The Post, Time, Newsweek Is Dead

*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — James McConnell Truitt, 60, a former executive and reporter with The Washington Post, Newsweek and Time Inc., committed suicide Tuesday at San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.  
Mr. Truitt, who had lived in San Miguel de Allende since 1969, joined Time in 1948. He was assigned to the Time-Life bureau in Washington for several years and later to New York, where he was chief of correspondents for Life. Other assignments included Dallas, where he was chief of the Life bureau, and San Francisco, where he was bureau chief for Time publications.  
In 1960, he returned to Washington and went to work for The Post. He was appointed publisher of Art News, which at that time was owned by The Post Co. In 1964, Mr. Truitt joined Newsweek, another publication of The Post, and was the bureau chief in Tokyo for three years. He returned here for Newsweek and in the late 1960s was one of the first editors of The Post's Style section. He resigned in 1969.  
Mr. Truitt, who was born in Chicago and reared in Baltimore, graduated from the University of Virginia. He served in the Navy in the Pacific during World War II. He worked for the State Department here before joining Time.

writer for The New Yorker on moral, social and scientific issues, died in New York City Tuesday.  
Mr. Lang was a staff writer for The New Yorker for 40 years. He wrote his first piece in April, 1941, a reporter-at-large account of the British-American Ambulance Corps. He wrote a total of 100 articles, about a third of them on the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and various scientific, military and political aspects of the nuclear situation.  
Mr. Lang's first book, "Early Tales of the Atomic Age," with a foreword by Albert Einstein, appeared in 1948; it was followed by "The Man in the Thick Lead Suit" (1954); "From Hiroshima to the Moon" (1959); and "An Inquiry into Enormous: Of Bombs and Men and Staying Alive" (1965). All his books were based on articles he had written for The New Yorker.  
**Abdul Hasan Ispahani**  
KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — Mohammed Abdul Hasan Ispahani, 80, ambassador to the United States from 1947-52 and a close associate of the founder of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, died here Wednesday.

government of Liberia here, died Monday at Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital in Arlington, Va. He had diabetes.  
Mr. Cooper, who was born in Nuneaton, England, was a former official of the British colonial service. He was the author of "Adventures of Kwaku," a collection of Ashanti folk tales, and two books about the Fiji, "Among Those Present — British Pacific Islands at War" and "Local Government in Fiji." He also published several volumes of poetry.  
**Wilfried Platzer**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Wilfried Platzer, 72, Austria's ambassador to the United States from 1958 to 1965, died last Thursday in Vienna.  
**Neil V. McNeil**  
Doris McNeil  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Neil V. McNeil, 54, director of the Medill School of Journalism's Washington-based news service and his wife, Doris, 57, were found shot to death in their home Wednesday in what police said apparently was a murder-suicide. Mrs. McNeil was an assistant registrar at Mount Vernon College here.  
Mr. McNeil, who had worked as a Washington correspondent for several newspapers, was a former Neiman fellow. He had served as a professor at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., and founded the news service in 1966.

# U.S. Study Stymied on Agent Orange

By Philip J. Hiltz  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. Veterans Administration has said that the cost of compensating Vietnam veterans for harm done them by the Agent Orange herbicide would be hundreds of millions of dollars per year for many years.  
At the same time, the doctor at the University of California at Los Angeles who is planning the VA's study of Agent Orange in Vietnam, said it may never be possible to determine exactly who was exposed to it and how much exposure they received.  
Other witnesses before a hearing Wednesday at the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee said the study, already two years in the works without even a study protocol set, was in such difficulty that the VA should consider scrapping current plans and starting over.  
When Robert P. Nimmo, the new head of the VA, was asked about the consequences of identifying soldiers who may have been harmed and the cost of compensation, he said, "We would be looking at hundreds of millions of dollars per year, going into the middle of the next century."  
Mr. Nimmo also acknowledged that the protocols worked out by Dr. Gary Spivey and his colleagues at UCLA have just been rejected.  
The VA and UCLA had assumed they could have access to military records but they found that the only good records were of where the herbicides were sprayed.

**Daniel Lang**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Daniel Lang, 66, a prize-winning author, war correspondent in North Africa, Italy and France and a veteran

**Harold Cooper**  
WASHINGTON (WP) — Harold Cooper, 73, a specialist on Africa and a retired consultant to the

## OBITUARIES

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# Democratic Issues and Prospects in El Salvador

By Morton Kondracke

NEW YORK — Liberal conventional wisdom in the United States is that El Salvador is a quagmire in which the Reagan administration already has the United States ankle-deep. The civil war is thought to be the inevitable, even desirable, consequence of historic cruelty and injustice by the ruling oligarchy.

Communists may be leading the armed insurgency and receiving aid from Communist countries, but that is considered beside the point. President José Napoleón Duarte is dismissed as a figurehead.

It is also accepted liberal wisdom that the United States should take the advice of Mexico, a country much closer to the struggle than the United States, and push for a negotiated settlement between right and left. If that does not work, if it comes down to a choice between the leftists and the government, then again Americans should probably take the advice of Mexico, France and the Socialist International, and root for the left. One may not like the outcome, but it beats receiving Vietnam.

## Venezuelan Vantage

Yet there are democracies in Latin America that support not only the government of El Salvador, but also the Reagan administration's policy there.

Foremost among these is Venezuela, whose president, Luis Herrera Campins, used an address at the United Nations to denounce "some democratic countries" (France and Mexico) for "attempting to impart an undesired respectability to groups devoted to terrorism, and play the game of those who present as moral equals the side making claims to offer a political opening through elections... and the side of those undertaking to prevent such a process. Believing that they are facilitating peace, they may institutionalize war on Central American soil."

Eleven Latin countries have taken positions similar to Venezuela's. Four of them are democracies.

Herrera continued, in his speech on Sept. 21: "My government has offered support to the government of President Napoleón Duarte on the basis of its solemn promise to allow the Salvadoran people to elect their government." Herrera was accompanied at the United Nations by the founder of Venezuelan democracy, Rómulo Betancourt, who died a few days later.

The Venezuelan government's views on El Salvador deserve more attention than they have received so far.

Venezuelan democrats, led by Betancourt, had to overthrow military dictatorships to gain power, and then defeat Castroite insurgents and rightist hit squads to keep it. It is instructive to interview former Communist guerrillas now serving in Venezuela's Congress on the reasons why they were defeated.

First, they say, Betancourt focused military activity against them, sparing the population and preventing it from becoming radicalized. Next, he instituted land and other economic reforms which denied them a social base in the population. And finally, Betancourt remained firmly committed to democracy — and convinced the Venezuelan

forthright compared with that of Mexico. Caracas opposes dictatorships of both the right and left, and favors overcoming insurgents by a two-pronged policy of military action and social change.

One of Venezuela's top foreign policy experts said in an interview: "El Salvador is a key example for all of Central America. A political solution there will stop the radical streams of both right and left elsewhere. At this moment, cooperation between the army and the democratic forces there shows possibilities. If civilians and the military can work toward a democratic solution and social change, that is the best means for politi-

processes are going forward in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica. "If Honduras can have a democratic election in November, if El Salvador can hold elections and Guatemala can take steps toward democracy, the Nicaraguans will be isolated."

"Mexico prefers to keep guerrilla movements outside its own country, so it supports them outside," the Venezuelan official said. And the Venezuelans have little use for European Socialists who come dabbling in Latin American politics. "One after another, they tell us that the solution is a coalition government between the guerrillas and the military. That's how much they know about Latin America. Behind their backs, the Latins just laugh at them."

If there is hope for El Salvador, the Venezuelans think it lies with the conversion of the military. Although in the past the military has been the muscle of the oligarchy in all these countries, in El Salvador and Honduras "there are people in the army who want to find democratic ways, even if American newspapers like The Washington Post don't recognize it."

## "The Only Way"

According to both Venezuelan and U.S. officials, documented cases of official violence have been cut substantially this year in El Salvador, and land reform is going forward despite attacks from both right and left. But does Duarte control the military? A Venezuelan official said, "Rather than talk about who controls whom, what you can see is increasing cooperation between the civilians and the military. They are much more integrated toward a common goal. They know that a military victory is not going to be easy without political reform, and the civilians know it's impossible to get a victory without the military. Duarte has much more prestige in the military than he did before."

Among Venezuelan officials, José Napoleón Duarte is a democratic hero, a kind of junior Rómulo Betancourt. They even point to similar wounds that the two suffered in the name of democracy — Betancourt, severely burned on the face and hands by a car bomb planted on orders from rightist dictator Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, and Duarte, tortured and beaten by the military, losing parts of his fingers and having his face smashed by a rifle butt.

Politically, says one official, "Duarte's way is the only way for Central America — or else, the Cuban way. If you really believe in democracy, Duarte is the only way."

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establishment and military to support it, too — so that the rebels could not organize around the issue of political repression.

When Betancourt's party, Acción Democrática, was defeated in the 1968 elections by the opposition Social Christians, it peacefully handed over power, maintaining a democratic pattern that has continued without interruption for 23 years.

Venezuela's views deserve to be heard at least as much as those of Mexico, which is both less democratic internally and less principled in its foreign policy. Mexico romanticizes its own revolutionary tradition, and in world forums denounces imperialism and aligns itself with third-world revolutionaries. At home, however, it is a one-party state ruled by a privileged elite that allows wide disparities of income to exist.

Venezuela's foreign policy is refreshingly

cal stability and for defeating the guerrillas militarily and politically."

Another major factor, the official said, is the role of Nicaragua, which is progressively throttling opposition groups and building up a 50,000-man army — the biggest in Central America. "This is contrary to all the deepest economic interests of Nicaragua's people, and the equipment Nicaragua is getting is not for defense, but offense. We are convinced that since Nicaragua is aligned with Vietnam, Cuba and the Soviet Union, it is intent on creating problems in other countries, not on finding solutions."

"The guerrilla movement in El Salvador keeps going for three reasons: logistic support from Nicaragua, political and military support from Cuba, and economic aid from Mexico."

Meanwhile, this official said, electoral

## Reagan's Welcome Start

At long last, President Reagan has made a sound and shrewd foreign policy speech. Its primary purpose, of course, was not the catchy proposal to clear Europe of nuclear weapons, but rather to brace the West's faith in nuclear deterrence.

One speech will not achieve that goal. But in the short life of the Reagan administration to date, this speech stands out as a sober appreciation of international realities. Reagan recognized the need to show himself a humane and responsible custodian of frightening power, not some missile-riding cowboy. The president emphasized America's finest values without implying, as so often before, that they preclude rational agreement with the Soviet Union. And with due regard for the rising fears in Europe — and also in America — he effectively argued the case for arms and alliance.

"Our policies have resulted in the longest European peace in this century," he said. Why, then, endanger that peace by rashly uncoupling American power from Europe's defenses, or letting the momentum of Soviet weapons construction upset the Continent's balance of power? I hear you, Reagan assured the anti-bomb marchers. I am to deter and to parley, not to fight.

As a measure of his resolve, the president offered something more than giving up medium-range missiles in Europe if the Russians dismantle theirs, which the Kremlin won't do very soon. He also offered — despite Afghanistan — to let the debate about weapons in Europe expand, as it must, into new negotiations about the full range of Soviet and American nuclear weapons. He vowed to champion liberty everywhere, as Moscow champions revolution, but he erased the impression that agreements to reduce the risks of nuclear war were mortgaged to con-

flicts of interest in Ethiopia or El Salvador. So far, so good.

One morning's good reviews, however, will not assure long-run success for Reagan's new approach. The strains in the alliance are real. The Soviet campaign to exploit them is formidable. So are the difficulties of limiting and, as the president asks, really reducing nuclear arms.

It is far from clear that this good speech marks the end of Reagan's facile hope to use the threat of a costly arms race to force Moscow from the modest deals of SALT into the grand compact he calls START. The American economy won't support that threat. Neither will the politics of Europe.

It is not yet clear that the Reagan administration is reconciled to nuclear parity with the Soviet Union. As the arguments over Reagan's proposed deal in Europe will soon show, real equality among such diverse weapons is extremely difficult to define. Nothing will be achieved, however, if Americans aim for nuclear advantages to offset felt deficiencies in conventional arms. Neither an arms race nor negotiation can recapture strategic "superiority."

And Reagan has yet to prove that he can balance diplomacy with the Russians and hostility toward their system. The promised new ideas for "open" and "creative" verification of arms control, for example, can easily be turned into proposals that a closed Soviet society would find alarmingly intrusive. American experience in the nuclear age has shown that only a president who vigorously pursues accord with Moscow stands a chance of prevailing over the reluctance of his own bureaucracy.

A speech is not a policy. But this speech can turn out to be a widely welcome start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Now It's Up to Europe

The president gave an awfully good speech Wednesday. He was well-prepared, forceful, and he made a lot of sense. Serious people in the United States, in Europe and in the Soviet Union ought to study his message.

What the president did was to put the United States into a negotiating position on the critical issue of the military balance in Europe and, by extension, in East-West relations overall. This is more than a public relations stunt, although an appeal to public opinion is vital to the diplomacy practiced by democratic countries. It is a serious effort to stabilize relations with the Soviet Union.

In content, Mr. Reagan's speech followed closely the NATO deploy-and-negotiate decision of 1979. Previously, the United States had held off from approaching the table lest the spectacle of negotiation undercut an ambivalent Europe's support for deployment of new missiles to match the new Soviet SS-20s. But it was finally decided to start talks promptly in an attempt to limit further public unraveling. Either way, European public opinion would hardly have stayed still. With talks begun, however, the United States can fairly say it is abiding faithfully by the terms of the NATO deal.

In the talks due to start on Nov. 30, the president said he will offer to halt the new NATO deployment if the Soviets dismantle the daily growing force of new SS-20s trained on Europe, and the older missiles for which the SS-20s are a replacement. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told a West German audience recently that that was not good

enough. American "forward-based systems" (airplanes and sub-launched missiles) of intermediate range and the British and French independent nuclear deterrents must also be on the table, he declared. That is what the negotiation will be about.

How will it come out? That will depend in the first instance on the temper of the Europeans. Each great power is playing to them. The Soviets, as they observe the European "peace movement," may be sorely tempted to play to it in the hopes that eventually NATO will have to reduce or call off the new deployments without Moscow's having to make any concessions in return. No one can say confidently that this will not happen. The Europeans, however, have to ponder what they might result.

Ronald Reagan has just made a genuine and unthreatening commitment to the Atlantic Alliance. He has laid out a basis on which American support for European security can be sustained indefinitely, and he has put forward a respectable position from which to launch a serious negotiation. It is not for any American, however, to define Europe's concept of its own security. Europeans must decide for themselves whether it is better to respond or not — on the double track on which they insisted — to the new Soviet missile force and to the political purpose represented by that force. In brief, Mr. Reagan has returned the question of Europe's security to the only place in which it can finally be answered: Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Lessons From Britain

Britain's condition ought to be a matter of concern to the theorists of the American left, if there still is an American left. Currently, the analogy between the United States and Britain is mainly fueling quarrels in the Reagan administration over economic policy. But the analogy is not a close one. The British economy is very different from America's; because of the nationalized industries — steel, autos, coal, power and the rest — the British public sector is much larger. That is the question that British experience presents to the strategists of the left: How does a democratic government conduct economic policy in a country with large government-owned companies and a militant labor tradition?

Until recently, most people supposed that government ownership at least made it easier to maintain public control over prices and wages. Whatever the losses in efficiency, the argument went, nationalization made an incomes policy manageable. But that's the surprise of the past decade — Britain's enormous inflation rate.

The persistence of rapid inflation in the midst of a profound recession is often cited as proof of the failure of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarist policy. It might better be cited as proof of the intractability of the nationalized industries.

In those industries, a strike is not an eco-

nomic weapon against one company but a political challenge to the government. Even the Thatcher government has been able to withstand only a limited amount of that sort of thing. The result has been poor control over wages in the companies where the government theoretically has the best control.

Mrs. Thatcher's struggle against inflation has been fairly successful in the private sector. It is the public sector that is doing her in. To get the public deficit down, she has repeatedly had to let the government's companies raise prices. Prices in the public sector have been rising several times as fast as in private business.

Radical politics very often leads to conservative economics — conservative in the sense of resisting change. Most people are conservative about the ways in which they earn their livings. Faced with a plant closure, nobody is much consoled by the thought that it's the price of growth, and that some other plant with higher productivity and better wages will spring up somewhere else. But there is a heavy cost exacted by preserving jobs in uncompetitive and obsolescent factories. Not all the examples are British. These are choices that Americans are going to have to make if the current tremendous losses continue in America's automobile industry.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Medicine: The Bomb Is Ticking

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is counting on economizing to hold down health care costs, but ticking beneath its medical strategy is a binary political bomb that is sure to blow the lid off any containment strategy.

The first ingredient is the aging U.S. population. Only 11 percent of Americans are over 65, but they run up about one-third of the country's health care bills.

The second ingredient is a medical revolution built on electronics and molecular biology. In combination, they are providing health care with wizard-like techniques that sometimes relieve suffering and extend life — but always run up immense bills.

Age, Technology

Together, age and technology will further intensify medicine's already grisly conflict between money and service, inevitably to the political detriment of anyone who can be tagged for denying the wonders of medicine to a substantial and increasingly well-organized block of voters.

While some developments, such as the new ulcer treatment compounds, markedly reduce costs by forestalling the need for expensive and dangerous surgery, the trend is toward more elaborate procedures at higher cost.

Cardiac-bypass surgery has evolved from a novelty to a standard treatment with ever-increasing patient loads. Drugs for suppressing tissue rejections have hugely improved the odds for successful organ transplants, even to the point where once-untinkable heart-lung transplants have succeeded.

That much debated symbol of super-expensive medical technology, the computer scanner — a sophisticated X-ray device of unique diagnostic power — is now gaining recognition as a standard item for any respectable hospital. The old ones cost \$200,000 to \$1 million; some new models run over \$1 million.

Whole Army

What is ironic about this flourishing of medical technology is that many thoughtful physicians have deep doubts about its medical effectiveness, its humanity and the cost. But, given medicine's historic devotion to extending life, it is difficult to resist the new technology, even when it breaks the bank and leaves many of its supposed beneficiaries dead or just barely alive.

The critics of onrushing medical technology are confronted by the fact that, while some of it works and some of it doesn't, the medical culture is naturally inclined to whatever is new and promising. Delays for adopting the new are shunned for fear of being slow in applying beneficial techniques. Meanwhile, doctors, who are the ones who provide customers for hospitals, are notorious for pressuring hospital administrators to trade up for the latest equipment.

The press is often attracted to cases of far-gone patients who want to be spared the dubious benefits of high-technology medical care. But far more common are patients and relatives who believe in medical miracles and want the whole armory deployed in their behalf. Their numbers are increasing, and so is the medical armory. How do you fit that into a cost-containment plan?

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## The Saudis, Camp David and Peace

By Philip M. Klutznik

The writer was secretary of commerce in the Carter administration and is president emeritus of the World Jewish Congress and honorary president of B'nai B'rith International. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — Not since Israel's creation in 1948, in my judgment, has there been a greater possibility of achieving peace between Israel, the Palestinians and Israel's Arab neighbors.

Looking back, anyone who expected the Camp David accord to be accepted by all the states in the Middle East was unaware of the sensitivities that either ignored or shelved for later consideration. Likewise, anyone who now expects the Saudis' right points to be universally applauded is remiss in not appreciating the real facts of life in the region — both in Israel and among parties less thoughtful than the Saudis.

However, the acceptance by Jordan, the PLO and others of the overall approach embodied in the Saudi turning-point "peace plan" may be a crucial tipping point. For the first time, even if indirectly, important Arab parties have turned away from "existing" Israel as an illegitimate entity and have looked to negotiations with recognition and "coexistence" as the eventual goal.

Many have forgotten the extreme differences between the speeches Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin made to the Knesset — differences that thoughtful negotiations helped resolve.

I feel somewhat the same about the current situation. The Saudis have taken a significant lead and will be attempting at the Arab summit in Fez later this month to achieve an Arab consensus. The importance of these developments must not be missed.

My visit in August to a number of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, convinced me that with very few exceptions there was a general feeling at the highest levels that Israel was here to stay, that it had developed into a military superpower, that Jewish nationalism was accepted as fact, if not understood, and that the time had finally come to find an

answer to the basic problem that stood in the way of a comprehensive peace.

Over and over, the Palestinian issue dominated conversation and viewpoints. The Palestinians have become a special people in the Arab world, in some ways like the Jews were in the West after World War II.

The next most significant conclusion was that the PLO was the only party qualified to speak for the Palestinians. There will be those who will say that such a conclusion is naive or ill-founded. Perhaps so, but it remains a fact that the PLO has sufficient strength in an increasing number of capitals to either accelerate or abort the peace process that started with Sadat's Jerusalem visit.

The PLO members are trying to create, and with some success, an organization that handles many social and economic problems, even as they continue to build a more sophisticated military potential. They are spoken of as "the modern-day Jews of the Arab world."

I found that the Camp David accords were rejected not so much because of unwillingness to contemplate peace with Israel as because they failed to link properly the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with resolution of the Palestinian issue. Many condemn Camp David for this, forgetting that without this beginning there probably would not be today's Saudi initiative. Others feel that Camp David has served its function and should now be supplemented or transcended.

It would be tragic to lose the momentum begun at Camp David. The autonomy discussions should now be accelerated in an attempt to draw Palestinian representation into the negotiations. But if the autonomy talks fail to deal adequately with the Palestinian issue, there is no dishonor in supplementing them with the suggestions of others.

Here the Saudi approach may prove useful. As President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt has suggested, and as the Reagan administration has implied, the Saudi ideas are not incompatible with the peace process. Enlarging participation in the process was, in fact, envisioned at Camp David.



I knew the representatives of Saudi Arabia in the United Nations in the mid-1950s and 1960s. They were in the main mercantiles who were not always naive Saudis or polished diplomats. Energy economics and 20 years have transformed the Saudi situation. Yet the ruling family, it appears, senses that many more changes need to be made.

In my contacts outside the kingdom with representatives of the Saudi monarchy and with Saudi private businessmen, I have not found the alleged arrogance of which some others complain. There actually seems to be a kind of modesty, accompanied by serious anxiety about the unknown future.

Comparing Saudi Arabia with Iran under the shah is unrealistic. In fact, there is little comparison to Saudi Arabia today or probably in the future. The country is sui generis.

I conclude that no genuine peace will be achieved any time soon without some real measure of Saudi participation. If this conclusion is correct, or even if the conjecture has possibilities, then it should be endorsed by both the United States and Israel. We need to build on the progress Camp David made possible. We may be midstream between the beginning of a limited peace and the achievement of a comprehensive peace.

## A Strange Silence After the Submarine Caper

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Scandinavia was appalled by the nuclear weapons-bearing Soviet submarine that poked into Sweden. The incident has been treated with peculiar insouciance by the rest of the West, as if there were enough to giggle at the Russian slipping on their own banana peel.

Inquiries at NATO, at the U.S. Atlantic fleet headquarters in Norfolk, Va., and at the Pentagon failed to produce any assessment of the military implications. In fact, officials made it sound as though the whole thing were being brushed aside as too politically embarrassing to look into, although the Navy is fascinated by the military questions raised.

Spying

President Reagan and top Cabinet members speak freely about the abstract absurdities of grand nuclear strategy. But concrete and menacing incidents that should be taken up seem to pass beneath attention. Now that is pretending that the whole affair is American embroidery on an innocent accident. It almost blames Sweden for not getting its islands and naval base out of the way when a Soviet sub passes by.

Swedish authorities explain the sub's ability to penetrate so far into their hazardous territorial waters without detection as a vagary of peace. The area is rocky and shallow, and the surprise wasn't that the craft ran aground outside a major naval base but that it got so far before it was stuck.

In peacetime, Sweden relies on sighting intruders because any sub navigating in that area is obliged to surface. The peculiarities of the Baltic, with unpredictable changes in water temperature and salinity, make a reliable detection system prohibitively expensive, the

Swedes say. However, they insist that in an alert or in wartime the sub would have been blown up by mine fields that are normally deactivated. That is scarcely reassuring.

Nobody knows exactly what the sub was trying to do, but it was obviously spying. A few days before, the Swedish Navy had been conducting anti-submarine warfare tests in the area, and the Swedes have some particularly advanced devices.

So it is assumed that the sub was spying around to monitor the tests. But it also was probably churning the channels, reconnoitering for future missions. Possibly, Swedish authorities said, it was dropping its own buoys on the bottom to guide later incursions, although none have yet been found.

Discovery that it carried nuclear weapons, presumably torpedoes, and possibly mines, came as an ugly shock. The Russians haven't admitted that, and a Russian professor visiting Oslo even had the gall to claim that radiation indicating 22 pounds of U-238 detected

by the Swedes was just from their own wristwatches. Tass reported that bowler despatched.

This sub had no missile-launching hatches. But its nuclear torpedoes — could be used either against large ships, such as aircraft carriers, or to block a major harbor entrance permanently.

Everywhere

NATO's stand — that Sweden is neutral, so this Soviet activity is not an alliance concern — is astonishing. There is not the slightest reason to think that what this sub could have done to the Swedish naval base couldn't as well have been done to any port.

Especially ominous was the Russian statement on the sub's arms. Moscow said "it carried weapons and ammunition standard for all Soviet naval vessels." That, to Swedish authorities, means it must be assumed that all of the Soviet Navy is nuclear-equipped.

The Swedes didn't see nuclear torpedoes. Officials said the government realized that the only way

## Nov. 20: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: U.S. Labor Shortage

NEW YORK — Prosperity at the top notch has caused such a labor famine throughout the United States as was never before known. Employers from the Atlantic to the Pacific are demanding workers who cannot be supplied. New York City feels the labor dearth severely. Employment agencies report they cannot find half help enough for their patrons, and scores of retail establishments, unable to get boys for delivery service, hire men at men's wages. English-speaking boys and men can hardly be obtained by the hotels at any price. Even immigrants ask large pay for inferior service. Reports from the West say that great railroad improvements are halted by the lack of men for their construction.

1931: Russia and Manchuria

MUKDEN, China — Gen. Honjo, commander of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, in an interview with the United Press, insisted that Soviet Russia furnished arms and trained men to the Chinese general Ma Chang-shan. In his headquarters facing Mukden's plaza, overlooking the wide paved boulevards and solid buildings that symbolize the permanency of Japan's position in Manchuria, he said: "I am satisfied that Gen. Ma received arms, ammunition and trained men from Russia, but that the Soviets took no positive action in the recent engagement." Seated in a deep armchair and sipping tea from a lacquered cup, he added: "Japan wants peace in Manchuria and believes it is not too far distant."

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1981



# Stunning Acting Enlivens Peter Brook's Terse 'Carmen'

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most gripping thing about "La Tragedie de Carmen," Peter Brook's highly concentrated adaptation of "Carmen" at the Bouffes du Nord, is that the acting is so good that the spectator almost forgets that it is being done by singers.

It shows that the deaf can be done, although it probably is not transferable to the standard opera house, where the physical effort of filling a big house with voice claims a higher priority. In Brook's smaller, stripped-down, highly resonant Bouffes du Nord, and with the audience only a few feet away, the singers could give intimate, chamber-opera performances. Don José actually could, and did, end

his flower song *pisnissimo* and be heard by everyone. It's probably safe to say that Bizet would have liked that.

What he would have thought of the rest of the proceedings is more speculative, for considerable liberties have been taken by Brook and his co-adapters, Jean-Claude Carrière and the composer Markus Constant, who also conducted the opening performance Tuesday. What they have done is taken the raw material of "Carmen" — Merimée's terse, hard-bitten tale, Meilhac and Halévy's libretto, and Bizet's music — and produced something entirely different.

### Chorus Eliminated

There are only four sung parts and three spoken ones. There is no chorus — gone the cigarette girls, gypsy smugglers, bullfight fans, soldiers and children. The action

concentrates on the drama of Carmen and José and it is laid out with brutal speed, an hour and a half without intermission.

The music gets similar treatment. The orchestra is reduced to 14 instruments, one representative of each instrumental group in the standard orchestra, and tucked away in a back corner of the playing area. Besides this reduction, there are other kinds of musical dislocation, such as that achieved by accompanying the "Habenera" with tamping alope. The production opens with a theme from the card scene on solo violin, and that fateful music comes back frequently in different forms and again at the end. Yet all the familiar arias and duets are on hand and more or less in place, although often given startling dramatic twists.

This adaptation goes back to Merimée in some details — the

innkeeper Lillas Pastia has an important role, Garcia (Carmen's gypsy husband) is restored so he can be killed by José, and Carmen breaks a plate and uses the pieces as castanets for her dance. But Merimée's most important contribution is the atmosphere, which dispenses with operatic euphemism. Carmen is lascivious, promiscuous and callous. José is not only known to be a bothead and a killer, he is seen to be. This "Carmen" is about sex and violence; the violence is convincing and the erotic byplay explicit and amusing.

### Micaela Revisited

Yet Meilhac and Halévy are not thrown out. Micaela was their invention and she is here with her music substantially intact. But while Bizet's librettists invented her for reasons of operatic convention, Brook revisits her. She is not only a surrogate for the staid village society José comes from, but the direct rival of Carmen. The two clash physically when Carmen seduces José from under Micaela's nose, and Carmen carves a cross on Micaela's forehead — making her the victim of the crime for which Carmen is arrested, and which in the opera takes place out of sight and with an anonymous victim. Escamillo the torero is here too, instead of Merimée's mere picador, although he suffers the latter's fate of being trampled to death by a bull.

The action opens on the bare dirt stage with what seems to be an old beggar hidden under a blanket, playing with the occult paraphernalia of fortune-telling. She tries to hand a card to José, who is not much interested, and he seems even less interested in the arrival of Micaela with news from mother. No sooner has the dust begun than the beggar flings back her blanket; it is Carmen, and the steamy action is on.

There are some clever transitions. Escamillo's knife fight with José takes place in Lillas Pastia's instead of in the mountains, the equivalent of jumping from the

middle of the opera's Act 2 to the end of Act 3 — neat and convincing, and little is lost but folklore.

The harsh atmosphere is visually reinforced by the sparseness of sets and costumes, the dirt floor and even the derelict shabbiness of the theater itself. Indeed, there are no real sets, merely objects carried on to suggest place. A big rug does for the tavern. Chloé Obolensky's costumes are plain, and José and Zuzana do not seem to worry much about military elegance. Escamillo's glitzy last-act bullfighter's suit must have taken 90 percent of the budget.

Brook has cast this "Carmen" with young, relatively unknown singers — three each in rotation for Carmen and José, two each for Micaela and Escamillo. The opening cast was musically secure (most of the time they could not see the conductor, vocally impressive and dramatically everything that Brook must have asked. They were Hélène Delavault as Carmen, Laurence Dale as José, Veronique Dietrich as Micaela and Carl Johan Falkman as Escamillo. Dale, whose flower song (aria does not seem the right word here) was managed with beautiful restraint, seemed physically a bit slight for José — he did not really look a safe bet to walk away from a knife battle with Alain Maratrat's menacing Garcia.

But that is a quibble in an impressive achievement. Brook and company have one big advantage besides their own brilliance and the evident care and affection with which they have dared radical surgery on an authentic masterpiece. That is Bizet's music, which is utterly indestructible, as any number of reorchestrations have already proven. Here the music somehow seems just as applicable to Merimée as it does to opera comique.

Incidentally, the Paris Opéra was co-producer with Brook's organization, thus purging itself of sin for the inflated, lead-footed, cliché-ridden production of the real "Carmen" at the Palais des Sports.

## THE PARIS STAGE

house, where the physical effort of filling a big house with voice claims a higher priority. In Brook's smaller, stripped-down, highly resonant Bouffes du Nord, and with the audience only a few feet away, the singers could give intimate, chamber-opera performances. Don José actually could, and did, end

## Menswear: An On-the-Cuff Guide

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Alan Flusser wears heart-shaped cuff links, hand-knit socks, striped English suspenders, Brooks Brothers button-down shirts, alligator tassel loafers and never, never, goes without a yellow flower in his buttonhole. A dandy, right, a man unabashedly in love with clothes — and he has made it pay.

"I've had my own clothes made at tailors, shoemakers, tennakers and whatever makers," he said, "since I was 17 years old — and I am now 36."

Today, after six years with Pierre Cardin's menswear division in New York, Flusser is on his own. In two years he has built a \$2-million menswear business on 52d Street.

### Coping With Trends

He also recently wrote a book called "Making the Man: The Insider's Guide to Buying and Wearing Men's Clothes" (Simon and Schuster), which, as flamboyant fashion lingo goes, is as bland as they come. But the slightly fuddy-duddy title, backed by knowledgeable (if somewhat leaden) information, should go right to most men's hearts: It helps them cope with the frenzy of fast-passing trends.

"The past two decades," Flusser says, "have been a period of high energy in the menswear industry. Menswear became designer-oriented and men's fashions changed too fast in too short a time. Designers creating 'new looks' entered the field in force, producing strikingly different collections each season, just as they and others have done for years in the women's field."

"A once-staid industry about which George Frazier, America's greatest men's clothing critic (and a former columnist for Esquire) could write 'There is always so little change,' suddenly became a marketplace for new ideas."

"For many men, shopping for clothes used to be a time of great fun and excitement," Flusser added. "Recently, because of the money they have thrown away and are sure they will throw away again, it has become something of a chore." And an expensive one. But the book is trying to remedy that.

### Guidelines

Dedicated to his father, "a real-estate broker and a man so elegant he would go down to Manhattan just for a manicure," the book breaks down into two parts. The first is a series of guidelines, teaching a man how to find quality and lasting style in the clothes he buys. The second is a world directory of shops where a man can be sure of finding clothes of style and value — which, Flusser hastens to add, is not exhaustive. In it, Flusser lists Ace, in London, as the "hottest" store in the world.

The first part of the book is dead serious and, as Flusser points out, is illustrated by an architect, not a fashion illustrator. It's very specific: how to tie a tie, how to buy a pair of shoes. Parts of it, including the section on shoes, were excerpted in the Gentleman's Quarterly.

So what's so special about buying a pair of shoes?

Flusser starts by quoting George Frazier, who would often remark, "Wanna know if a guy is well-dressed? Look down." He goes on to discuss the merits of English vs. Italian shoes. The English tend to be heavy and cloddy, while the Italian are lightweight and elegant. However, Flusser is in favor of the English ones because, he writes, "Americans must contend with cli-



Author Flusser: All you ever wanted to know about vamps.

matic conditions that rival England's. And Italian shoes, though they can look marvelous on a sunny day, literally fall to pieces in rain or snow. Also, the sole of the Italian shoe is glued to the upper part and if you ever have to take the sole off or change it, it's very difficult."

Exact down to the last detail, Flusser will tell you that the sole is the most important part of the shoe and that it should be no thicker than 1/4 inch. "The double-soled shoes that many businessmen wear today... seem really more appropriate for storming a canyon village than for strolling along a city street."

Going systematically through fit: "There are no real secrets in this regard," care: "The best way to care for a pair of leather shoes is to keep them polished and to give them ample rest"; details: "The real difference between a \$50 and a \$150 shoe is in the quality of the leather"; soles and linings: "It is

said that a man exerts as much pressure on the soles of his feet when walking as an elephant." Flusser ends with vamp decorations: "Loafers with buckles or chains across the vamp have become increasingly popular since the Gucci loafer was first marketed in the United States."

From Tailored Clothing to Sportswear, Flusser tells you everything you want to know about suits, overcoats, dress shirts, ties, boaters, handkerchiefs, belts and braces, and even jewelry. "In general, I don't recommend decorative jewelry for men — bracelets, chains and excess rings."

"But there's no reason why the functional jewelry a man wears — cuff links, collar bars, tie clips, watch fobs and studs — shouldn't be handsome and elegant. Stay away from rococo and baroque designs. Try some occasional humor like a classic Mickey Mouse watch, cuff links in the shape of beards or a tie clip with a country boot."

Noting that Americans have always had a strong color sense, "because their bodies are large compared to Europeans, and they carry reds, greens, deep yellows and blues without reflecting upon their masculinity," Flusser claims that the last time American men dressed as Americans was in the late 1950s. "After that period of time, we really looked to Europe for fashion directions. It's only now, in the beginning of the 1980s, that we've returned to our own point of view about men's clothes, partly because Europe has become so expensive to import."

Besides his father, Flusser most admires the Duke of Windsor and Fred Astaire (and frequent Anderson and Sheppard their Savile Row tailor). That is why it is reassuring to know he is not totally jaded and can come up with such remarks as "The original Levi's jeans is a true classic and... hard to improve upon." After all, how many men can afford \$34 handkerchief socks?

## Museum Loses Pissarro, Renoir Works to Thief

The Associated Press

ADIX-LES-BAINS, France — Two paintings by the Impressionist artists Camille Pissarro and Auguste Renoir were stolen from a museum here by a man who hid them under his raincoat and fled, the police said.

Officials said the theft took place Monday in the Faure Museum. They said an alarm system failed to go off when the paintings were taken off the museum wall.

The stolen works were Pissarro's "Le Marché aux Poissons" ("The Fish Market") and Renoir's "Buste de Femme."

### Church Art Stolen in Italy

UDINE, Italy (AP) — Twenty-nine artistic wooden statues, estimated to be worth one billion lire (\$800,000), were stolen from a church in an isolated area near here, police said. Thieves sawed the iron bars of a window to enter St. Peter's Church and took the works, all by Domenico da Tolmezzo, a 15th-century sculptor.

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## Spain to Reopen Altamira Caves

MADRID — The caves of Altamira, site of the oldest known prehistoric drawings, will be reopened for restricted public viewing from next February, the Spanish Culture Ministry said.

The caves, in northern Spain, were closed to the public in 1977 due to deterioration brought on by large numbers of visitors. The spokesman said specialists from around the world had been consulted over the restoration of the caves during the last four years and the government was willing to open them for limited viewing on a trial basis.

Archaeologists and others with a special interest in the caves will have to apply in writing to view them, the spokesman added.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 9 Friday, November 20, 1981 \*\*

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

VW of America to Offer Rebates
DETROIT — Volkswagen of America finally has given in to the pressures of slumping sales and is joining other U.S. automakers in offering customer rebates.
Buyers of leftover 1981 Rabbit cars and pickup trucks will be offered optional diesel engines at no extra cost. Car buyers will save \$525, pickup purchasers \$645.

Mitsui Expects Unchanged Annual Results
TOKYO — Mitsui, reporting a 14.5 percent drop in first-half profit, said Thursday it expects to report an after-tax profit for the current business year, which ends next March 31, approximately the same as last year's 11.2 billion yen (\$50 million) on sales of about 13.1 trillion yen.

Nestlé Sees Possible Record Year
VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé's group net profit for 1981 will be considerably greater than the 683 million Swiss francs (\$382 million) reported in 1980 and could reach the record 872 million francs of 1976, chairman Pierre Lédoux said Thursday.

ICL Says Latest Job Cuts Should Be the Last
LONDON — ICL's plans to cut another 1,500 jobs in its British operations and an unspecified number overseas should be its last major manpower reduction, Robert Wilmut, managing director, said Thursday.

Ford Seeks Concessions at Ohio Plant
NEW YORK — Hourly workers at Ford's Brook Park plant complex near Cleveland have joined the list of union employees being asked to accept contract concessions, according to a Ford spokesman.

Estel Says Price Rises Helped Trim Loss
NIJMEGEN, Netherlands — Estel said Thursday that a gradual increase in sales prices of rolled steel products was the main reason for a narrowing of the company's loss in the third quarter by about 25 percent from the second quarter loss, which was 197 million guilders (\$80 million).

Moody's Downgrades GM's Credit Rating
NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service said its lowering of the credit rating of General Motors, long the symbol of America's industrial strength, was taken in view of GM's long-term outlook, and not on the basis of recent losses.

Union Angered by GM Bid For Lowered Expectations
NEW YORK — The United Automobile Workers union has reacted angrily to a campaign by General Motors, made public earlier this week, that is aimed at convincing GM's workers to "reduce or eliminate unrealistic expectations about economic gains" in the 1982 contract negotiations.

France, Soviet Union Agree on Price of Gas
PARIS — France and the Soviet Union have reached agreement in principle on the basic price for the importation of Siberian natural gas beginning in 1984, officials of the state-owned Gaz de France said Thursday.

France's Deficit Narrows
PARIS — France's trade deficit narrowed in October to 6.35 billion French francs (\$1.1 billion) from a deficit of 7.56 billion francs in September, the Foreign Trade Ministry said Thursday. France's trade deficit in October, 1980, was 4.49 billion francs.

France, Soviet Union Agree on Price of Gas
PARIS — France and the Soviet Union have reached agreement in principle on the basic price for the importation of Siberian natural gas beginning in 1984, officials of the state-owned Gaz de France said Thursday.

Poland Facing Tough Questions

Banks Demand All the Facts on Country's Economy

By Seth Lipsky
NEW YORK — The 460 international commercial banks who hold an estimated \$17 billion in Polish debt are quietly starting to ask a lot of overdue questions in a tone that suggests they expect more than just a little say in running Poland for the foreseeable future.
The banks' questions for the Poles are in a document titled "Economic Information Requests." Though the answers are only now starting to filter back to the lenders, the questions themselves deserve attention. The banks are demanding to know everything from the contents of Poland's once-secret bank accounts in Soviet rubles to the details of what Polish planners are predicting for household incomes.

Marathon Accepts Merger Bid Of \$7.5 Billion by U.S. Steel

NEW YORK — Marathon Oil Co. said Thursday that its board of directors had accepted an offer from U.S. Steel Corp. to buy the Ohio-based oil concern.
The U.S. Steel offer, valued at up to \$7.5 billion depending on whether U.S. Steel exercises certain options, counters an earlier \$5.1-billion takeover bid for Marathon by Mobil. Marathon officials have strongly opposed a Mobil takeover, saying it would "radically restructure" competition in the U.S. oil business.
U.S. Steel and Marathon jointly announced that, beginning Thursday, the largest U.S. steelmaker would seek to buy 30 million shares of Marathon common stock or about 51 percent of the outstanding stock, for \$125 a share, or a total of \$3.75 billion. The offer is scheduled to expire Dec. 17.

U.S. GNP Revised Up; Corporate Profits Rose

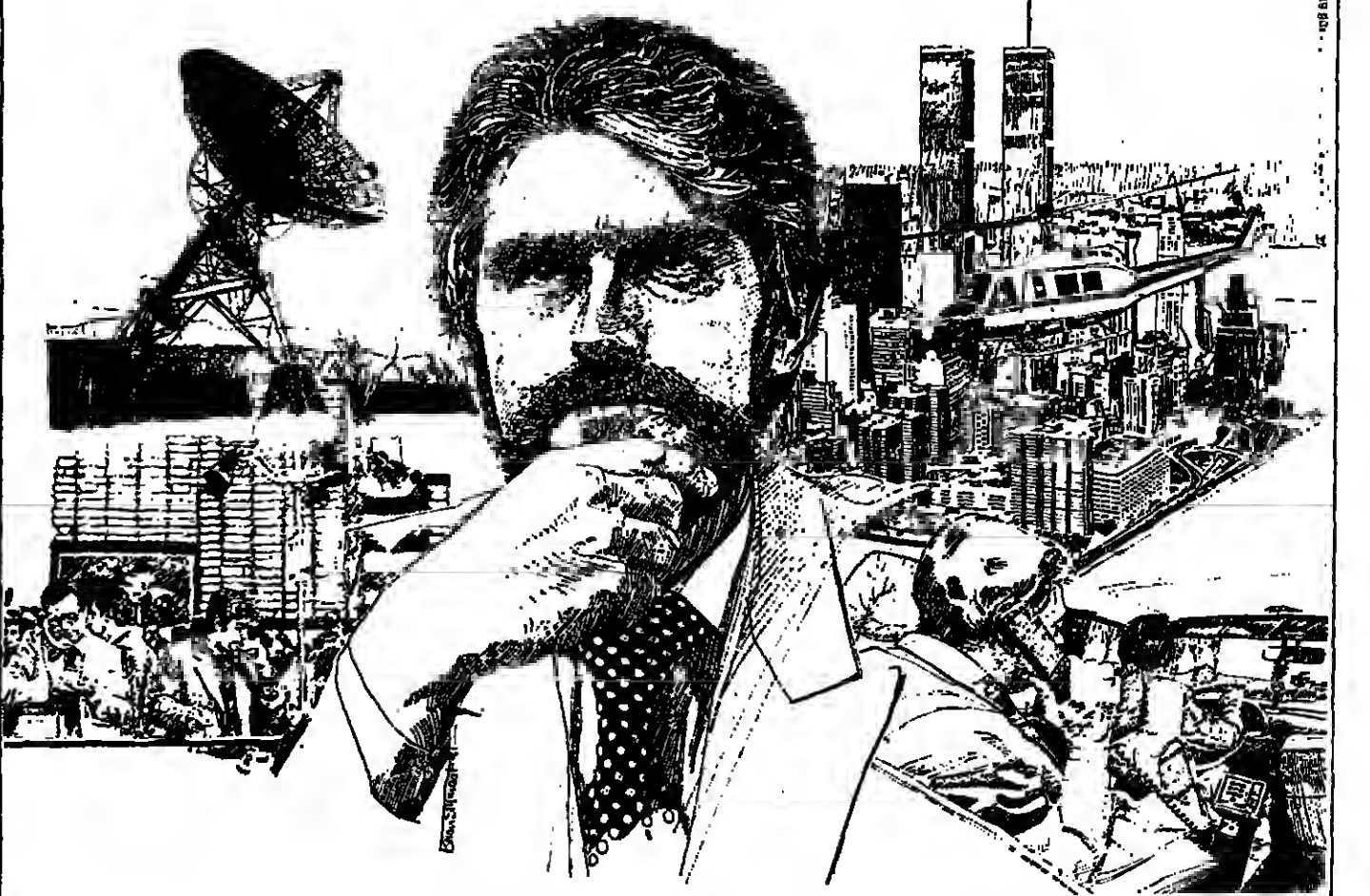
WASHINGTON — Both the U.S. economy, as measured by the revised gross national product, and U.S. corporate profit grew in the third quarter of the year, according to figures released Thursday by the Commerce Department. But economists were unwilling to alter their judgment that a recession is under way.
The department revised its earlier estimate of U.S. GNP to show growth of 0.6 percent in the quarter, rather than the decline of that amount shown in its preliminary estimate.
The department also said that after-tax corporate profit rose 0.5 percent in the third quarter after a 9.8 percent decline in the second quarter.

Prices on Wall Street Inch Ahead

NEW YORK — U.S. Steel's surprise bid for Marathon Oil was a boon for the energy stocks but most trading on the New York Stock Exchange continued to languish. Stock prices ended the day with a narrow gain.
The Dow Jones industrial average was down as much as five points at midday but started to turnaround late in the day on bargain hunting. It closed up 0.67 points to 844.75.
Declines edged advances, 750 to 730, as volume narrowed to about 48.89 million shares from 49.98 million Wednesday.

CURRENCY RATES
Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 19, 1981, excluding bank service charges.
Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data for various companies and sectors.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

Advertisement for 'The Terraces' in London, NW8, featuring a limited selection of flats and penthouses.

Advertisement for 'FRENCH RIVIERA' featuring a converted mill house with 15 minutes drive from Cannes.

Large advertisement for 'Outstanding FLORIDA Investment Opportunities' featuring Sun 'n Lake Estates and various real estate projects.

Advertisement for 'Your home on the golf course in Naples on the Gulf of Mexico' featuring Bears Paw Country Club.

Advertisement for 'Tennessee' featuring a modern 86,000 sq. ft. one-story air-conditioned building with acreage.

Advertisement for 'Rare Opportunity' featuring a 385 sq. ft. floor in a 5.5 million dollar building.

Advertisement for 'Ask about Texas real estate' featuring Henry S. Miller Co. as the largest full service real estate firm in the Southwest U.S.

Advertisement for 'MARBELLA' featuring the key to your own home in Marbella, Spain.

Advertisement for 'ARGENTINA' featuring investment opportunities in a young and growing agricultural country.

Advertisement for 'REGIE NAFIYAN SA' featuring new projects for sale to foreigners under construction or ready to move in.

Advertisement for 'LE MONTAIGNE' featuring the residence in the best setting of Monte-Carlo.

Advertisement for 'APARTMENT HOUSE FOR SALE' featuring a prime area of Ocean Pkwy in Brooklyn, New York.

Advertisement for 'USA CAPITAL APPRECIATION OPPORTUNITIES' featuring commercial and residential investment opportunities.

Advertisement for 'Tuscany' featuring a splendid country seat in Tuscany, Italy.

Advertisement for 'FOR SALE - RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY' featuring an old house with private courtyard in a natural environment.

Advertisement for 'MILANO' featuring a luxurious flat for rent or sale in Milan, Italy.

Advertisement for 'MANHATTAN, N.Y.' featuring an East Mid 60's near 5th Ave prestige area.

Advertisement for 'NATURE ISLAND' featuring a private retreat in St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Advertisement for 'Farm Retreat for Sale in Ontario, Canada' featuring a 96 km from Toronto farm.

Advertisement for 'KEY WEST, FLORIDA, U.S.A.' featuring a well established luxury hotel overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

Advertisement for 'WESTPORT, CT. (U.S.A.) DEEP WATER' featuring a dock & private 100' shoreline.

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Advertisement for 'BLACKWATER CASTLE' featuring a residence in the heart of Ireland's finest country.

Advertisement for 'Exceptionally beautiful estate' featuring a new Manhattan townhouse.

Advertisement for 'RETAIL BUILDING' featuring a central Florida location with AAA National Credit Tenant.

Advertisement for 'KENSINGTON LONDON W8' featuring unique freehold refurbished offices.

Advertisement for 'FOR SALE APARTMENT BUILDING IN NEW YORK' featuring a 5th Ave. at 107th St. building.

Advertisement for 'LUXURY FLORIDA USA LUXURY ESTATE CONDOS' featuring a 23 floor, sweeping view of bay and Esplanade.

Advertisement for 'LUXURY WATERVIEW CONDO'S IN FLORIDA'S PALM BEACHES' featuring 2 & 3 bedrooms, over 2100 sq. ft.

Advertisement for 'Superb Hotel Properties' featuring a 19th century landmark in London.

Advertisement for 'WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S.A.' featuring a historic Dupont Circle townhouse.

Advertisement for 'INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE' featuring advertising features.

Handwritten signature 'J. J. ...' at the bottom of the page.



# Japan Warns Of Impending 'Trade War'

By Takeshi Sato



Toshio Komoto

**TOKYO** — Japan's fast growing current-account surplus is pushing the world to the verge of a trade war, Toshio Komoto, director-general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, said Thursday.

Reflecting growing official concern in Japan over the country's foreign trade disputes, Mr. Komoto said, "Overseas discontent is rising so high that we are almost on the verge of a trade war."

Japan's top economic planner told a meeting of business leaders that discount in the United States and Western Europe "has been causing a protectionist tendency that might deal a fatal blow to the world economy."

In unusually direct comments for a senior Japanese official, he said Japan cannot flatly reject U.S. requests for the abolition of import tariffs on such items as computers and car parts. "We have to respond to the request to some extent, although there are some items on which Japan cannot agree to remove import duties," he said.

Mr. Komoto's comments came shortly before U.S. Treasury Secretary

Donald T. Regan arrived here for talks on trade issues.

Mr. Komoto said Japan's current-account surplus in the financial year ending March 31 is likely to rise to between \$12 billion and \$13 billion unless the Japanese government acts swiftly to curb the trend. His forecast is almost double the \$7-billion surplus projected by the government in October.

Japan had a \$7.01-billion current-account deficit in fiscal 1980.

# U.S. Retail Shares Get Renewed Attention

By Robert Metz

**NEW YORK** — Sliding prices for retail shares in the last several trading sessions may have put the trade in a buying range once again.

The prevailing attitude has been that earnings growth will be slowing sharply for such leading companies as R.H. Macy, Federated Department Stores, Dayton-Hudson, and Allied Stores.

This would be disappointing in that Christmas is the most important season in retailing, but some analysts believe investors have overreacted to the prospects for Christmas.

Charles Throck, a senior investment officer for Chemical Bank who follows retail companies, said that retail shares at current prices discount a far worse season than the major retailers are likely to experience.

Therefore, the bank is beginning to focus on retail shares once again. Chemical bought retailing shares heavily between March, 1980, and May, 1981. The bank turned more cautious thereafter and has not added to positions in major retail companies since.

Meanwhile, Chemical has bought shares of such specialty retailers as Rite Aid, Shalco, Tandy and U.S. Shoe.

"Fully Discounted"

Speaking of the bank's attitude toward the major retailers, Mr. Throck said: "One reason we became cautious last May was because the market seemed to have fully discounted improvements in both gross margins and operating expense ratios that resulted out of stronger-than-expected sales."

"Retail shares, which commonly sell at discounts to the price-earnings ratio of the market generally, were already on a par with their historical relationships to the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index. In May, the S&P sold at about 9 times earnings."

Mr. Throck said it was unusual for retailers to carry earnings multiples that high on a sustained basis. He added, "Since there was no room for earnings disappointment at the May share prices, we adopted a more cautious policy."

In the succeeding months, though, the multiples of major retailers have dropped to discounts from the market as represented by the S&P.

Mr. Throck said J.C. Penney offered a good example of how much retail shares had eased.

Penney, which reached \$36.50 a share early this summer, traded this week at \$27. That is a 26 percent loss, or considerably more than the decline of the market generally since late June. On the other hand, the shares began the year at \$23.50.

Penney shares hit their summer

peak on the strength of the chain's profits momentum. The shares then fell on concern over earnings prospects for the rest of the year.

The sliding market for retail shares, which did not begin until early October, reflected growing signs that the nation was going into a recession and a feeling that the tax cut in October would have no measurable impact on retail sales.

But Penney reported a surprising 45 percent gain, with a record third-quarter result of \$1.22 a

share, up from 84 cents a share a year earlier. For the year, Mr. Throck expects earnings of \$5 a share.

This would suggest that the fourth quarter could be down 5 to 7 percent, he said, adding, "That is a very good result for Penney under the circumstances."

Mr. Throck expects slight earnings gains in the fourth quarter for Macy's, Federated, Dayton-Hudson and Allied Stores.

Jeffrey Feiner of Merrill Lynch said his firm believed that, at current prices, these four retailers represented good value. They are all selling at relatively depressed price-earnings ratios and possess yields in the area of 5 to 6 percent, he said.

"In addition," Mr. Feiner said, "we believe that earnings trends for these companies will be better than the market averages over the next several quarters, even in a recessionary environment."

A third analyst, who asked not to be identified, said he was "concerned" about the major retailers' shares but said the dangers may be reflected already in lower prices. If there is a hedge in the group, he said, it will be retailers catering to upper-income consumers, such as Federated.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain		Boots	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	680.9	624.5	
Profit	54.1	47.5	
Per Share	0.096	0.084	

Britain/Netherlands		Royal Dutch/Shell Group	
3rd Quarter	1981	1980	
Revenue	12,770	9,220	
Profit	424.0	297.0	
Per Share(1)	0.1482	0.1344	
Per Share(2)	4.83	4.13	
9 months	1981	1980	
Revenue	34,370	29,970	
Profit	920.0	1,790	
Per Share(1)	3.215	6.681	
Per Share(2)	10.1	18.4	

1: earnings of Shell Transport & Trading, in Sterling; 2: earnings of Royal Dutch Shell, in guilders. All other results in Sterling.

Japan		Kubota	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	254,280	251,980	
Profit	7,840	8,940	
Per Share	5.4	6.7	

Marubeni		Mitsubishi Corp.	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	5,55 T	4,72 T	
Profit	437.0	446.0	
T: trillion			

Mitsui & Co.		Snow Brand Milk Products	
1st Half	1981	1980	
Revenue	623 T	625 T	
Profit	41.0	71.0	
T: trillion			

Netherlands		Estel	
3rd Quarter	1981	1980	
Revenue	11.140	10.010	
Profit	1.1	0.7	

United States		Campbell Soup	
1st Quarter	1981	1980	
Revenue	729.8	705.1	
Profit	36.38	33.65	
Per Share	1.13	1.03	

Federated Department Stores		May Department Stores	
3rd Quarter	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,710	1,520	
Profit	51.54	105.45	
Per Share	1.34	2.18	
9 months	1981	1980	
Revenue	4,760	4,200	
Profit	128.57	153.84	
Per Share	2.65	3.22	

China Signs Mineral Pacts		PEKING	
3rd Quarter	1981	1980	
Revenue	89.7	780.9	
Profit	22.7	22.8	
Per Share	0.78	0.71	
9 months	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,300	2,120	
Profit	59.9	49.9	
Per Share	2.01	1.71	

# Banks Taking Harder Line With Poland Over Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

for exports, imports, domestic demand and inventory accumulation. They say that since agricultural recovery is related to Poland's pricing policy, they want the government to explain the relationship of such policies to the "future performance of private and socialized agriculture."

The "household sector," the government has been boosting wages (25 percent this year), but without comparable increases in production. Poland's currency is not buying much and a black market is thriving. The bankers want the Polish authorities to estimate how serious this problem is.

"It is understood by Poland and the creditors," the bankers say in their memo, that the "present dialogue concerning economic stabilization is only the initial step in a continuing process of economic recovery and debt restructuring."

They caution that "new questions may arise" while others might become routine.

The bankers conclude by noting that it is the creditors, not Poland, who will determine whether Warsaw has complied with the information requests.

However, it is by no means certain that Poland's answers will satisfy the bankers — or, for that matter, that Poland will answer in full. The other day, for example, Poland's army newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolności*, attacked the International Monetary Fund's practice of requiring detailed information from members as a form of espionage.

Even if the banks obtain all the information they seek, the bankers' proposed restructuring of Poland's commercial bank debt may yet founder due to difficulties payments, not to mention amounts due on principal. Pressure is now mounting on both the Reagan administration and the international agencies such as the IMF to step in with programs to bail out Poland and, thus, its lenders.

But for all the questions the bankers are asking Poland, no one seems to be asking the bankers: How are could so many Western bankers have managed to lend out \$17 billion of their depositors' funds without having the answers to these questions to start with? Says a banker involved: "People look and say, 'How the hell did you do this?' He concludes, 'I never have seen a good answer.'"

# Brazil's Coffee Harvest Forecast to Fall Sharply

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Brazil's coffee harvest in 1982-83 probably will be about 16 million bags due to July's frost, less than half of this season's crop, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Wednesday. A bag of raw coffee beans weighs 60 kilograms (132 pounds).

It said Brazilian exports of coffee during the 1982-83 year, which begins next July 1, were also forecast at 16 million bags, compared to an estimated 17.5 million in 1981-82. Inventories of coffee on hand from previous crops were put at 13.2 million bags next July 1, up 7 million from a year earlier.

## LEGAL NOTICE

"Attention certain purchasers of Santa Fe International Corporation [Santa Fe] common stock or options to purchase Santa Fe common stock during the period September 21, 1981 through September 21, 1981. There is presently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, an action entitled Securities and Exchange Commission v. Certain Unknown Purchasers of the Common Stock of, and Call Options for the Common Stock of Santa Fe International Corporation, et al., 81 Civ. 6253 (WCC), alleging violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder by certain purchasers of Santa Fe call options and common stock during the period September 21 through October 1, 1981. The action seeks a permanent injunction and the disgorgement of profits or the return of any unpaid stock or options as to each purchaser defendant. At present, certain of the proceeds, stock and options are frozen at banks and brokerage firms in the United States. Among those named as defendants are customers of the Citrus office of Credit Suisse who purchased October 25 Santa Fe options on September 22, 28, or 29, 1981 or January 25 Santa Fe options on September 29, 1981; customers of Lombard Odier & Cie who purchased October 25 Santa Fe options on September 22 or 23, 1981; customers of Swiss Bank Corporation who purchased April 30 or April 30 Santa Fe options on September 24, 1981; customers of the Zurich office of Citibank, N.A. who purchased January 25 Santa Fe options on September 29, 1981 or October 25 Santa Fe options on October 1, 1981; and customers of Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland) who purchased January 25 Santa Fe options on September 22, 1981. Also named as defendants are customers of the Geneva office of Credit Suisse who purchased Santa Fe common stock between September 21 and 29, 1981.

If you are in any of the categories of purchasers identified above you are a defendant in the above entitled action and are required to submit an answer or enter an appearance in the action by January 15, 1982 or a judgment of default may be entered against you. If default is entered, you will lose any monies, stock or options now frozen in the United States.

Please also note that an application for a preliminary injunction will be heard on November 13, 1981, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 129 of the United States Courthouse at Foley Square, New York, New York.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

### CITRUS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAPUTO PROVINCE

FINANCED BY THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

#### INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL TENDER

- The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique invites interested parties to apply for detailed terms of reference for consulting and supervision services, for the above mentioned project.
- The project would, over a five year period, establish a 1,000 hectares Citrus plantation under sprinkler irrigation; and would comprise:
  - I—Basic infrastructure of access and service roads, power and water supplies;
  - II—Purchase and installation of a sprinkler irrigation equipment;
  - III—Purchase of farm machinery, equipment and vehicles;
  - IV—Plantation development over a 1,000 hectares;
  - V—Rehabilitation and construction of buildings for offices, workshops, stores and dwelling houses;
  - VI—Technical support for E.E. Citrus de Maputo;
  - VII—Engineering and supervision, and
  - VIII—Detailed engineering studies for 2nd phase Citrus project.
- Interested firms should request the terms of reference from the following address:
 

E.E. CITRINOS DE MAPUTO  
P.O. Box 1659  
Telex: 6-538 CITRU-MO  
MAPUTO  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
- Tenders will be opened approximately 3 months from the date of the advertisement, the exact date will be indicated in the terms of reference which will be made available on request.
- Tender prices should be valid for a period of at least six months starting from the closing date of tender as indicated in the terms of reference.
- Only firms from participant states and member countries of African Development Fund will be considered.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

### CITRUS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT MAPUTO PROVINCE

#### MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

- The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been granted a loan of FUA 8.9 million from the African Development Fund for the financing of the Citrus Development Project, to be implemented over 5 years.
- The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique invites tenders to prequalify for the supply and delivery of the following goods:
  - A) Irrigation equipment
    - Pumping stations;
    - Pressure pipe network;
    - Sprinkler equipment.
  - B) Farm machinery
    - Bulldozers 200 HP;
    - Tractors 65 and 85 HP.
  - C) Vehicles
    - 5-Ton trucks;
    - Motorcycle drive vehicles;
    - Four-wheeled;
    - Motorcycles;
    - Buses.
  - D) Farm implements
    - 2,000 litres sprayers;
    - 1,000 litres sprayers;
    - 500 litres sprayers;
    - Rotary slashers;
    - Post Hole diggers;
    - Mould board ploughs (3 furrows);
    - Furrowers;
    - Offset disc harrows;
    - 2-Ton trailers;
    - 4-Ton trailers;
    - 2,000-litre trailer tankers.
  - E) Workshop equipment.
  - F) Packing equipment.
- Only firms from participant states and member countries of the African Development Fund will be considered under the fund's regulations.
- Interested firms should reply within 60 days of the date of publication of this advertisement with all details considered relevant and necessary to the address shown below.

Firms should give a descriptive note of activities together with a certificate that they are a registered firm in their country of origin. They should also indicate the name of the items for the supply of which they would like to prequalify.

E.E. CITRINOS DE MAPUTO  
P.O. Box 1659  
Telex: 6-538 CITRU-MO  
MAPUTO  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Midland Bank Limited has acquired a majority interest in

# Crocker National Corporation

We acted as the U.K. financial advisers to Midland Bank Limited

## Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY

November, 1981

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system, is the first control system ever designed to be an integral part of a rocket engine. Among other things, it measures 74 engine parameters and controls the amount of liquid hydrogen and oxygen flowing into the most efficient rocket engines ever built.

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instant readout on the comparative state of the Columbia's performance.

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To assist engineers in the Launch Control Center, a Honeywell Central Data system captures and stores the Columbia's operational data during checkout and launch. The two Honeywell computers in this system are capable of handling data flowing at a rate of 25,000 sample measurements per second. These same computers also store the shuttle's nominal performance data. And, on demand, they display both the nominal data and the real-time operational data on consoles in the Launch Control Center, giving engineers there an

**Power steering.**

Once the shuttle is airborne, other Honeywell systems take over. Our quadruple-redundant Flight Control System is the Columbia's automatic pilot. It controls and monitors the shuttle's flight, from lift-off to touch down. In either automatic or manual flight mode, the Flight Control System computes corrective control adjustments and signals the hydraulic systems for the shuttle's rudder, elevons, and other control elements. The Columbia's Main Engine Controller, another Honeywell

# Honeywell



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main NYSE stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 10' and 'Other Stock Markets'.

Amsterdam stock market table listing various international stocks and their prices.

Other Stock Markets table showing closing prices for various international markets like Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and Milan.

Toronto Stocks table listing local Canadian stock prices and indices.

Kingdom of Sweden U.S. \$110,000,000 Floating Rate Notes Due November 1983. Includes details on interest rates and terms.

Correction Notice of Mandatory Redemption. Orient Leasing (Caribbean) Ltd. 84% Guaranteed Notes Due 1983.

U.S. Files a Claim Against Iranians. WASHINGTON — The United States has filed a claim against Iran for at least \$180 million on behalf of about 3,000 U.S. citizens.

Correction Notice of Mandatory Redemption. Orient Leasing (Caribbean) Ltd. 84% Guaranteed Notes Due 1983. Further to Notice of November 12, 1981, notice is hereby given that Note number 14970 has not been drawn for redemption.

Montreal Stocks table listing stock prices for the Montreal market.

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table with multiple columns for different commodity categories: Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indices.

COMING IN DECEMBER

BANKING & FINANCE IN BELGIUM a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune. For advertising information contact: Mr. Arthur Maizner, International Herald Tribune, 6 Rue Louis Hymans, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks on Thursday.

London Metals Market

Table listing prices for various metals in the London market.

Paris Commodities

Table listing commodity prices for the Paris market.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing prices and details for various floating rate notes.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

NYSE Index

Table showing the NYSE index and other market indicators.

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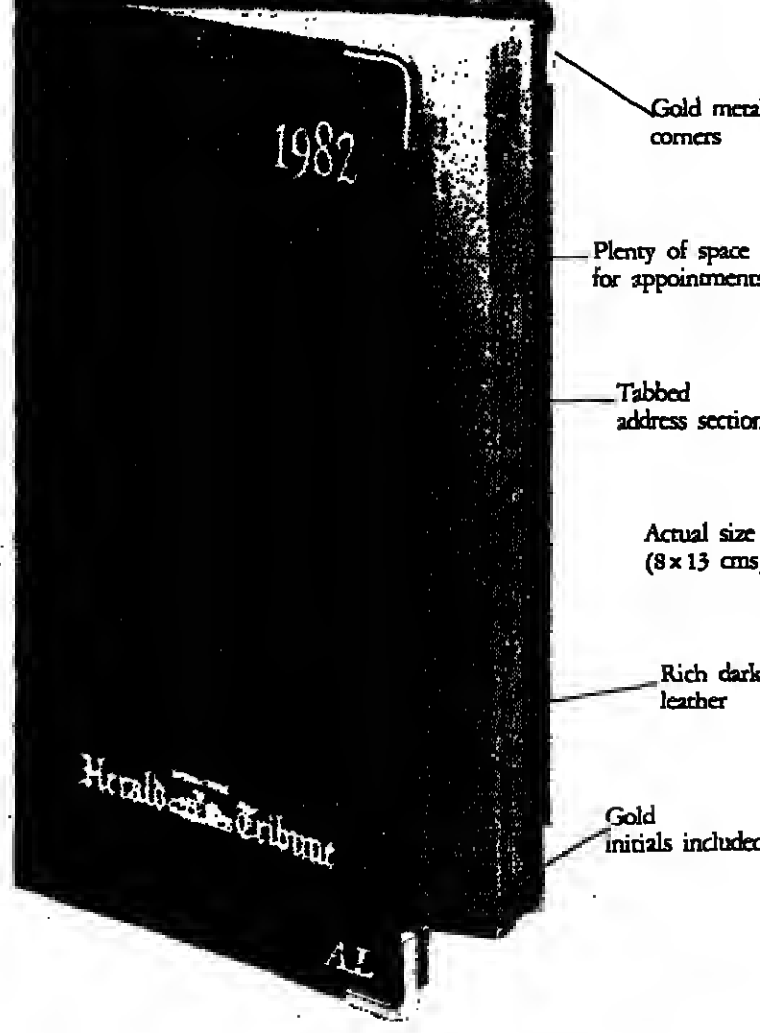
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

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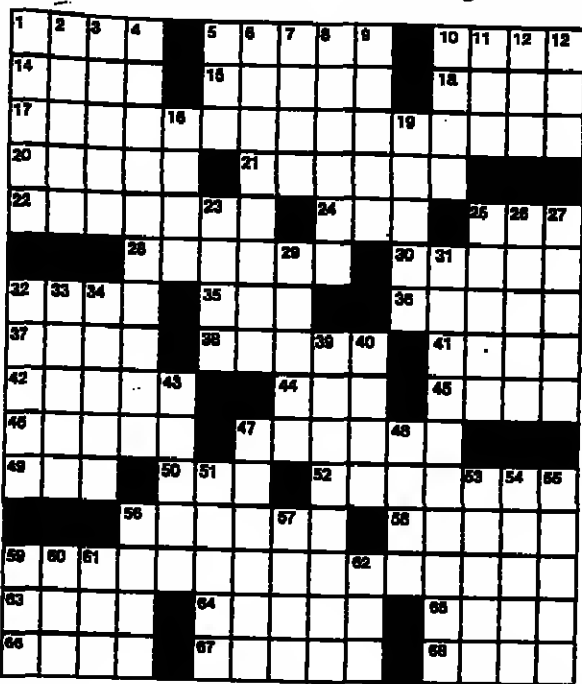
Order form for the diary, including fields for name, address, city, and country, and a coupon to request the diary.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section containing various ads for employment, automobiles, legal services, travel, and real estate.



CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



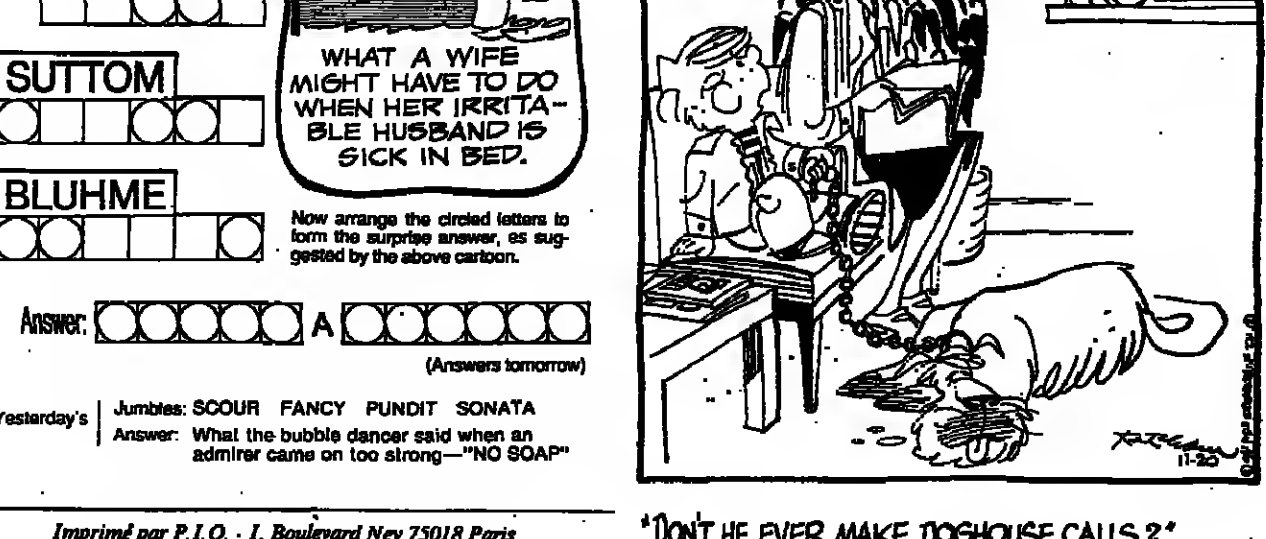
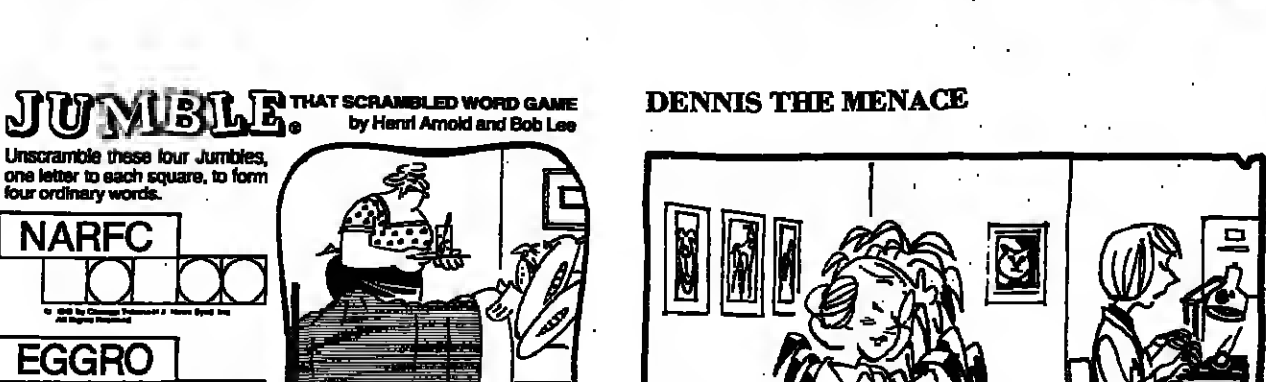
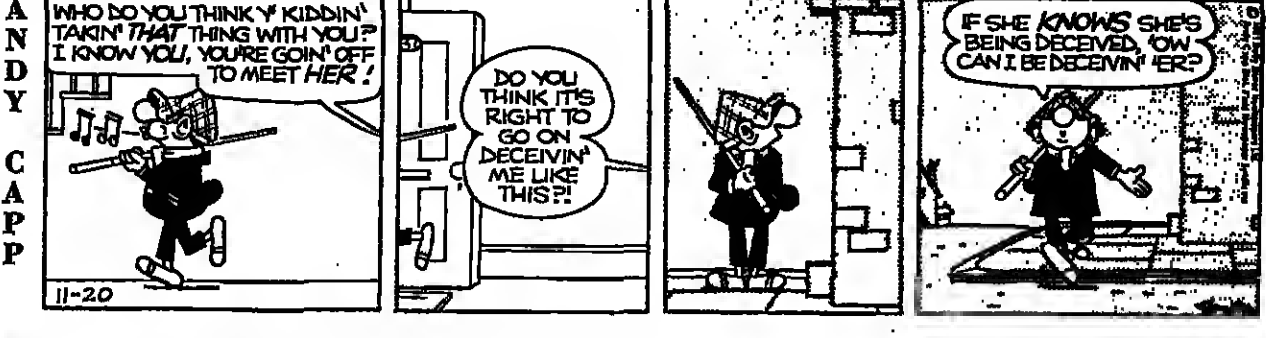
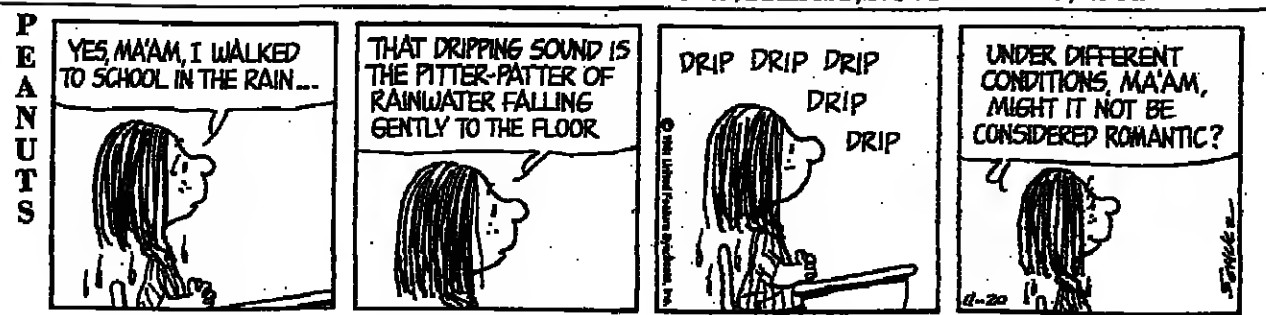
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3 Manila hemp
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16 Response word
17 Start for noisy
20 City of Spain
21 Another shot
22 Fair city in Missouri
24 Nigerian native
25 Cardinal's symbol of office
28 Senseless
29 Senseless
30 "I lead to God"
31 Crane
32 Part of
36 die
37 Scooper
38 Scooper
39 Hudson River
42 Alum
43 Entomb
44 Gens de
45 French (story)
46 Part of the Louisiana Purchase
47 Fries lightly

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGOR, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CANNES, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPTSWAGEN, COSTA MESA, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including Fidelity, Dreyfus, and others.



BOOKS

JOSEPH CONRAD
By Roger Tennant. 276 pp. \$16.95.
Atheneum, Vreeland Avenue, Totowa, N.J. 07512.
Reviewed by Michiko Kakurani

FOR the biographer, Joseph Conrad would seem the perfect subject: unlike most writers who spend the better part of their lives sitting in a room, turning sentences around, he spent some 20 years gathering experience and adventures as a sailor and explorer of strange, exotic places. The "shadowy country" of "inextinguishable desires and fears" that shaped his fiction was not only a literary construct, but in many cases grew out of an actual landscape whose emotional and physical geography the author had explored himself.

PEACE BREAKS OUT
By John Knowles. 193 pp. \$10.95.
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 10017.

AT FIRST it's hard to say just why "Peace Breaks Out" makes you feel uneasy. After all, there's really nothing wrong with it: in sentence after graceful sentence and page after seamless page, John Knowles builds a story as solid as the mahogany paneling of Devon, the prep school in his famous first novel, "A Separate Peace," to which he has returned after 22 years.

BRIDGE

Bridge game section including a diagramed deal, a bidding sequence, and a play analysis. Includes a table for bidding and a diagram of the deal.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
Dennis the Menace
Jumble: SCOUR FANCY PUNDT SONATA
Answer: What the bubble dancer said when an admirer came on too strong - "NO SOAP"







